President Woo searches for business bucks to support SF State

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Dreaming of a Sierra Christmas

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San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Missed tests will cause CAR trouble

By Ana S. Melara

Approximately 2,600 of the holds placed on the spring 1984 registration materials of some 8,000 SF State students are due to unfulfilled test requirements. Unless these students can meet the criteria for either an exemption or a one-semester extension on the test, they'll be registering at the Problem Center on Jan. 24.

The required English Placement Test and Entry Level Mathematics exam will be administered Jan. 7 — too late for students to make the CAR deadline of Jan. 3.

Ruth Murray, coordinator of the Testing Office in Room 152 of the New Administration Building, said students can make the CAR deadline if they meet the Testing Office's criteria for exemptions and extensions.

Exemptions from the math test are issued to those who meet one of the following criteria: an SAT math test score of 530, an ACT math test score of , a College Board Math Achievement test level II score of 540, a College Board Advanced Placement math test score of 3, or a minimum grade of "C" in an intermediate or higher math course deemed acceptable by the Admissions Office.

One-semester extensions for taking the math test are available to students who either have had no math courses in the past 10 years or took no high school courses in elementary math, algebra or geometry. Extreme circumstances, such as illness, also may be considered.

Murray emphasized that students without full documentation, such as test scores, transcripts or medical reports, should not attempt to get extensions.

For most affected students, taking the test is the only way they'll get to register. The deadline for signing up for either test is Dec. 22. Students may take both on the same day but payment is different for each. The English test costs $7, to be paid when the student signs up for it. The math test, $5, may be paid for on the test date. Only checks and money orders will be accepted.

Students who need only the math test can receive a late-fee waiver if there are no other holds on their registration. Holds were placed on the registration of some other 5,400 students because of lost locker keys, lockers not cleared, bounced checks, unpaid library dues or fall fee increases.

The math test was first administered at SF State last May and has since joined the English test as a state university requirement. Students must fulfill the math test before their second semester.

Three weeks ago, SF State's Accounting Services sent out letters informing students of holds and said , until cleared up, the holds would bar them from registering for the spring.

Mike Penders, assistant registrar, said a second letter was sent out Tuesday by Admissions and Records to those who have yet to take action.

Though the university will be closed from Dec. 23 through Jan. 2, students can place completed CAR materials and spring registration payments in a new mail slot to the right of the front doors of the New Administration Building.

For Penders, the high number of holds doesn't translate into havoc — at least not yet. He said many students already have taken care of their holds. An assessment will be made before the university closes for the winter break to determine if additional staff will be needed for the Problem Center.

By Darrin Zuelow

Floored

SF State's Sharon Hightower (25) yells to teammate Gina Owens to pass the ball during Tuesday night's 83-63 loss to Cal Berkeley in Harmon Gym. The Bears' Karen Smith (left) and Heidi Toikka guard Owens. For the story on women's basketball team, see page 18.

Sales are key to rent hike

By Ingrid Becker

A proposed Franciscan Shops lease, set for approval next week, will increase the bookstore's rent by 20 percent because the Student Union will get 1.4 percent of its total sales.

The Student Union Governing Board, which acts as a landlord for the bookstore and Lobby Shop, will vote on the proposal Wednesday.

After members of the SUGB and their three-member lease negotiating team met in a closed-session yesterday, Chairman Glenn Merker said he expects the full board will approve the proposal.

"We are very close to an agreement and I am optimistic we will have an approved lease soon," he said.

Franciscan Shops has been operating on a series of monthly extensions since its lease expired last December. Negotiating teams from both boards have met frequently this year, working toward an agreeable proposal. Negotiators met six times last month.

Franciscan Shops, which occupies 23 percent of the space in the Student Union, currently pays a flat rent of $59,000. Under the proposed lease, the rent would jump to $71,000 based on last year's $5.1 million record sales, said Rich Nelson, chairman of the Franciscan Shops' Board of Directors.

Since the amount of rent would be in direct proportion to sales, if bookstore sales declined, the Student Union —

See Lease. Page 13.

DPS Chief Schorle on the firing line

By Jay Goldman

Jon Schorle, chief of the Department of Public Safety, has battled vicious criminals for the last 20 years but is losing a battle that has been fought by many a university department head — the battle of the budget.

"We've not suffered any direct cutbacks," said Schorle, "but I feel we haven't been able to replace certain equipment as expediously as we could have, haven't had the resources to hire some of the support personnel we need and are unable to fund additional police positions . . . I'd like to have updated communications equipment . . . I'd like to replace the squad cars every few years so they don't get into the dilapidated condition that they were in four or five years ago . . . I'd very much like to have an active planning and research unit."

Planning and research units, explained Schorle, conduct statistical analyses. These studies could help DPS determine where safety problems or high crime areas are located.

Monday, Schorle gave his first interview of the semester. He discussed a range of topics, including the Derrick Prince rapes, the stabbings of four students at a dance in May 1982, the campus crime rate and the role of unions in police departments.

What follows is a text of the interview.

Q: Why were the Derrick Prince rapes not publicized on campus?

A: Well, we are involved in litigation over that so I can't make any comment.

Q: Would DPS handle a rape or murder differently today in terms of informing the public?

A: I don't know how to answer that question because before we could deal with that question we'd have to deal with the details of the former one. My position is that the state has denied the claim (the claim by the seventh of eight rape victims that Schorle had not adequately warned the campus community about previous rapes) based on the feeling that the conduct of the department was appropriate in the other matter.

Q: Let me try it this way, if a rape or a murder occurred near the campus today, what measures would you take to inform the public?

A: We certainly operate under the guise of the federal legislation dealing with the release of appropriate information and the state information privacy act. We release appropriate information depending on the circumstances of the case. In no instance do we release information which may jeopardize successful prosecution of a case or endanger the safety of persons who have been victims or witnesses in a case.

Q: If serious crimes are handled by SFPD instead of DPS, do you find out about them from SFPD?

A: We would certainly hope that we would find out about these. We feel that we have an appropriate mechanism in place to ensure our awareness. It is certainly possible, that serious crimes could occur in the proximity of the campus and we would not be notified. We have taken all reasonable measures, I believe, to ensure that we are notified.

Q: What measures, if any, should DPS take to prevent incidents like the stabbings that occurred at a dance a year-and-a-half ago?

A: We feel, and we felt at the time, that there were appropriate guidelines in place to ensure security. We feel that those guidelines have been reiterated appropriately to the campus, and that appropriate guidelines are in place today. However, given the circumstances of the (Remie) Trujillo situation particularly, I'm not sure that that kind of irrational behavior can ever be prevented. That case also is one that has litigation pending on it and I wouldn't want to comment further.

Q: In a previous Phoenix interview you said of the anti-union grievance which has been filed against you, "This is a personnel matter involving some disgruntled employees." Can you explain why this is merely a personnel matter and not a case of anti-union bias?

A: Yes. I don't have an anti-union bias. I was the president of a city employees association with 750 members. (The Newport Beach City Employees Association.) I've been at the

See Schorle, Page 3.

HPER's school status is restored

By Louis Filson

After months of discussion involving two university presidents, a task force and the University Planning Group, President Chia-Wei Woo this week restored school status to Health, Physical Education and Recreation and Leisure Studies — but the issue doesn't appear to have much of an impact.

Eula West, acting director of HPER, said, "We have the same basic needs as any other school on campus, but nothing is really going to change besides status. It's good for our credibility."

Jean Perry, chairwoman of the physical education department, said, "I don't think it will mean anything different to students."

Bill Michaelis, chairman of the recreation and leisure studies department, said, "I think the budget-cutting reason was just a smoke screen. There had been a decline in enrollment but we were

See HPER, Page 13.

By Toru Kawana

Ervo Szabady of Lyle Tuttle's tattoo studio is tattooing an outline of a mermaid on a man's calf. The ancient art is more popularly accepted today.

Tattoos: not just for sailors

Wasn't invented by devil or used by ogres

By Karen Jeffries

"One should either be a work of art, or wear a work of art."

Oscar Wilde

The man wanted a mermaid. Not just any mermaid, but the Chicken of the Sea mermaid, in all her sexy glory.

He got the mermaid on his left calf. The tattoo machine hummed into life, puncturing permanence into flesh with vivid colors. The Chicken of the Sea mermaid smiled from the label on a jumbo-sized can of tuna on the counter.

"Tattooing wasn't invented by the devil and practiced by ogres," said San Francisco artist Lyle Tuttle. "In the last 10 years or so, because of more publicity and interest, people today know it's not just for drunken sailors and fallen women."

Tuttle is an infamous name in the tattoo Who's Who. He is often called the "Illustrated Man" because he has a body suit of various tattoos from his neck to his wrists and ankles. Two eagles stage a fight on his back, roses encircle his nipples and his name frames his navel.

"It's like my Superman suit. I'm totally happy with them and would not be any other way."

Tattooing, in some form, is an art as old as civilization. The form is an intimate assertion of personality stretching through history from primitive man to today's societal struggle for ultimate individuality.

Tattoo designs range from small hearts and flowers to intricate Oriental motifs and poster-like murals. The shock of punk fashion is nothing compared to some tattoo art.

But the art has come a long way from its respectable beginning and sleazy middle to current brilliant designs and wider public acceptance. The art of tattooing, however, still repulses some people.

"I think the three most controversial topics in the world today are politics, religion and tattoos, for no rhyme or reason," said Tuttle. "There are some religious overtones there because the mark of the beast (666) was once considered a proper witch mark."

Another repulsion stems from tattooing's association with a seedier side of life and carnival side shows. Some people may be offended by what is obviously a display of ego.

Pat Martynuik, nicknamed "Picture Machine," is a local artist who worked with Tuttle in the '60s — the Tattoo Renaissance. He said tattoos may disgust people because of design crudeness.

"There's no art involved in some tattoos," he said. "It's just a mark and can be black with no color or artistic value, like 'Love and Hate' on someone's fingers."

Both Tuttle and Martynuik said a wide variety of clientele visit their studios. Craziness in personalities and designs are part of business, but an increasing amount of "socially

See Tattoo, Page 13.

RIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Campus Capsules

Beirut, Grenada spur U.S. Marine recruits

MALIBU — The terrorist killing of more than 220 U.S. Marines in Beirut and the invasion of Grenada have boosted Marine recruitment on college campuses, said 1st Lt. Douglas Hamilton, a Marine recruiter.

Hamilton said more than 20 Pepperdine University students applied for ROTC at Seaver College, according to Seaver College's weekly newspaper, The Graphic.

Pepperdine student Eric Kittleson said, "After Beirut, you feel like you have to do something for your country."

Hamilton said about 10 percent of the applicants were women.

"Pepperdine is one of the most conservative campuses I've been on," said Hamilton. "Students have been saying good things about the Marines. They say, 'You guys are great — we love you.'

Although Hamilton said he would go to Beirut or Grenada if he had to, "I don't want to die," he said. "The guys who say they want to die are either fools or liars."

Apartment con lassoes students

SANTA BARBARA — A man accused of posing as an apartment manager and renting the same Isla Vista apartment simultaneously to University of California, Santa Barbara students in September was arrested in New York, according to the UCSB Daily Nexus.

Santa Barbara County Deputy Sheriff Don Hartnett said Rogers Hudson Kelly was taken into custody on a $50,000 warrant for grand theft.

Although Kelly's real name is unknown since he used many aliases, police were able to find out who they think he is by putting several forms of R.G. Kelly through the crime computer.

Hartnett said Kelly matched the description of a man who had a checking acount under a similar name.

"Through fingerprints and photo comparisons we were able to pretty much say this is his name and this is his date of birth," he said.

By cancelling their checks, Hartnett said, only four students got back approximately $300 to $500.

UC makes big bucks from Defense Dept.

SANTA BARBARA — The University of California is the fourth largest university contractor to the Defense Department, according to a U.S. News and World Report study last April.

"Last year, $35,894,669 was given to the UC system in the form of contracts and grants by the Department of Defense," said UC Systemwide Contracts and Grants Officer Barbara Perry, according to UC Santa Barbara's Daily Nexus.

The Navy, Army and Air Force each issue contracts and grants to UC campuses for basic, applied and developmental research in different areas.

Research labs in Berkeley, Livermore and Los Alamos, funded by the Department of Energy, are not connected with the campuses, said Perry.

"The type of research done at the labs is different that what is researched here," said Doler. "The labs have security clearance and the work done in them is classified."

400 CSU system students abroad

California State University system's international program has more than 400 students from its 19 campuses studying in foreign countries, according to the Cal-Tax News.

Since the program began in 1963, more than 7,000 students have earned credits by studying at universities in Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Israel, Sweden and Taiwan.

Students enroll in language and cultural programs as well as courses in such fields as international business, architecture, science and agriculture.

A statewide CSU system faculty committee selects students based on their academic records and recommendations.

Protesters picket 'violent' movies

SAN JOSE — About 25 people, believe the films contribute to viol against women, picketed outside Gould Cinemas to protest "Pieces" "Sweet Sixteen," according to the Jose State University Spartan Daily

Protesters passed out fliers that "The graphic message of the tw disgustingly similar: Brutal viol against women is portrayed as erot

And it said the theme of "Pieces" "a man's repeated hacking of se women, then sewing pieces of bodies together to create 'the pe women.' "

Petty said the school's Wom Center supported the protest and of the protesters were men.

Compiled by Libby Kneel

UC places ban on student/prof sex

By Lorraine Wilson

The University of California recently banned its professors from having sex with their students, but SF State isn't dabbling in such policies.

While SF State has no regulations regarding sexual relationships between teachers and their students, the Assembly of the Academic Senate, the faculty legislative body for the nine UC campuses, voted to ban such relationships last week.

UC professors have responded to the new policy with comments ranging from "some rules are too obvious to spell out" to "even a legitimate romance can be disruptive to the educational process."

The UC rule calls faculty/student sexual relationships a "reprehensible breach of professional ethics," and states that professors cannot initiate nor aquiesce in "certain kinds of behavior of an implied or explicit romantic or sexual nature."

The resolution contains no measures for disciplining violating professors.

SF State English professor Jonathan Middlebrook said the rule was passed because, "It was probably a slow day politically for the UC Academic Senate."

The intention of the UC ruling is to reduce sexual harassment.

Peter Euben, a UC Santa Cruz political science professor, said the problem is widespread and requires a formal renunciation. He added that he knows of several cases where students have slept with professors for grades or for letters of recommendation.

SF State history professor Eldon Modisette said cautiously that professors should be allowed to engage in sexual relationships with their students.

"Educational relationships lend themselves to becoming sexual. You're involved with people who share your same interest," Modisette said. "The danger is that the students can be exploited."

At SF State, a task force appointed by former president Paul F. Romberg, is developing a policy on sexual harassment and will present its findings to president Chia-Wei Woo in a few weeks.

Helen Stewart, the university grievance officer and a member of the task force, said the policy will give a clear definition of sexual harassment, state who will handle the complaints and outline the procedure for dealing with such cases.

Most sexual harassment cases probably go unreported said Stewart. She estimates three or four complaints are filed each year. However, most of the reported cases are settled in confidence prior to a formal hearing.

Lab protesters defenseles

Judge bars 3 arguments

By Gordon Sullivan

Defense attorneys planned strategies for the trial of the people arrested at the Lawrence Livermore Lab for five months. After two days, these three strategies were thrown out for being "irrelevant."

Judge Clifford Bachand, after reviewing the defense briefs, ruled yesterday that they would not be permitted. The three strategies were: the arrests were made in violation of international law; the state of mind of the defendants was not "willful and malicious" as charged; and the protest was conducted out of "necessity," in order to prevent a larger crime—that of the destruction of the world, according to defendants.

How this ruling will affect the trial remains unclear. Neither the defense nor the prosecution could be reached for comment.

Laurie Grossman, a spokeswoman for the defense, said, "The best show in town" will be going on today at the Alameda County Fairgrounds, where the trial is being held. She said defense attorneys Leonard Post, Katherine Seligman and Alan Remo have a final strategy which she promised would be a "good show." She said she could not comment further on the details of the defense.

When hoards of people blocked the road to the Lawrence Livermore National Lab on June 20, police arrested 1,028 people on the charge of "willfully and maliciously obstructing the free movement of persons." Many pleaded not guilty or no contest and were fined, jailed briefly, or both.

But some 250 demonstrators pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial. The defense and the district attorney's office arranged to give the same ruling to the 250 based on the ruling given the majority of 11 token defendants.

If found guilty, they could be fined $500 and sentenced to six months in jail.

Some defendants saw the trial as a way to raise other issues rather than as the means to determine guilt or innocence.

"Our No. 1 priority is certainly not an acquittal," said defendant Richard Ceisler.

"We feel that our job in this trial is to educate the community. If Mr. amd Mrs. Jones, who live in Livermore, don't know what's going on there, how does Joe Sixpack, who lives in Sacramento or Las Vegas or Chicago, know?"

He said what is going on at the lab is the "upgrading of lethality. They're making new weapons that will make some of the weapons we have now obsolete."

Such production is unnecessary, he said, and he favors a nuclear weapons freeze as a first step toward arms reductions.

But science writer Michael Ross of the Livermore Lab disagrees.

"In general, the people here think we ought to have a lot fewer nuclear weapons too," he said. "As long as you have nuclear weapons, however, (they're) going to (require) modernization."

Social worker Dale Buscher, another defendant, opposes weapons development partly because of the impact on social programs.

"(Some people think) that as long as nuclear weapons aren't used, we're not really hurting anything," he said. "As far as I'm concerned, the bombs are already falling."

Buscher said he engaged in civil disobediance at the June 20 demonstration only as a last resort.

"I feel like I've tried all the other channels I could go through," he said.

"When 75 percent of Californians v for the nuclear freeze and they can h ly get their petitions into the W House, to me, there's something w there and our government listening."

But the protest had a surprise e according to Sue Stevenson, a publi fairs worker at the Laboratory.

"When there are demonstratio she said, "that's the time employees even closer together and even more working at what they do."

She said on June 20 many emplo voluntarily came to work at 5 a.m avoid being kept away from their periments and other work.

Stevenson was not entirely oppos the demonstrators.

"I think it's admirable that pe want to come out here at five in the ning or six in the morning," she "to get other people to think about issues."

But she disagrees that demonstrators were justified in brea the law.

"When you break the law," she "you go to jail."

Jury selection ended after nine Friday. About 200 prospective j were questioned. The defense dismi 41 and the prosecution dismissed f

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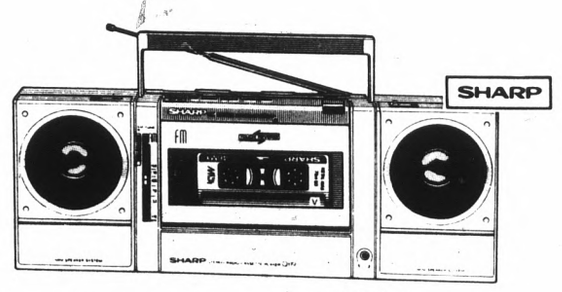
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ORIGINAL DE

Woo's top priorities are funds, salaries

By Marilee Enge

President Chia-Wei Woo is extremely busy lately promoting San Francisco State. He says he is becoming too business minded.

"When I get introduced to somebody at a party, I think, 'Does that corporation have a good record in supporting education? Do they have a foundation? How many people are on their list already?' "

He does not apologize for having fund raising on his mind. "Let's face it, in these years we have to think about money a lot," he said. California was given a five percent cut (in education support) from last year. We rank No. 49 in terms of additional support from the state.

"We don't want to see student fees increased. And we really want to see faculty and staff salaries increased. We want our old buildings renovated. We've got to have new resources. We have no choice. We cannot depend on the state anymore."

In actively pursuing his goal of university development — funding for SF State from the business community — Woo said he is constantly on the lookout for potential supporters.

Tuesday, he said he had just come back from lunch with executives of Pacific Telesis, the largest of the eight corporations formed from the AT&T breakup. "You see, they don't have a foundation yet. But they will, right?"

He said he spends every lunch and dinner with someone from the community. "I don't enjoy social occasions. I don't even drink. But I get to sit there with the right people."

Between his university development efforts and administrative meetings, Woo said he has had little time to relax. He said he works 80 hours a week and his first semester at his new post appears to have taken a toll. "I should be falling flat from exhaustion," he said cheerfully. "It will come."

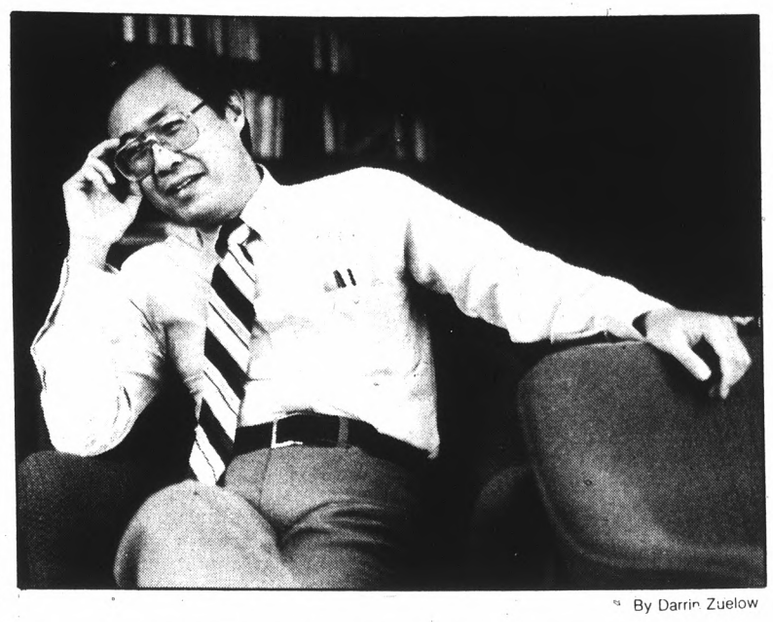
He described one particularly grueling period when he recently spent 12 days flying between Fresno, Los Angeles and San Diego for meetings, speeches and civic functions of the Chinese community. "I got a lot of work done on the airplane," he laughed.

He said he sees his wife Yvonne, who still lives in San Diego with their 3-year-old daughter, once a month. They do not plan for her to move to San Francisco for another six months because of the price of housing here and Woo's hectic schedule.

Next week they will travel to China. Asked if it is to be a vacation, he said, "Are you kidding? I average eight appointments a day in China." He is involved in promoting U.S.-China relations and academic exchange between the two countries.

The 45-year-old physics professor came to the United States to study in 1955, when he was 17. Although Woo has become an expert in his field of surface physics and has written more than 110 books and articles on such subjects as the quantum many body theory and nuclear astrophysical calculations, his decision to study physics was not a personal choice but a result of his Chinese culture.

Woo said that as a boy his academic interests were literature, history and philosophy. "I would have gone into history or geography. But in my generation all Chinese went into science and engineering because that stood for scholarship. Science was God. In the Chinese mind, certainly in China, science still is God."



By Darrin Zuelow

A casual president Woo talks about his first few months.

Woo said he planned to go into engineering but the small college that he went to, Georgetown College in Kentucky, didn't have an engineering program. "So the thing that was closest was physics," Woo said. "I didn't even know what physics was."

The college had only one professor in physics and one for math and Woo graduated in one year with a double major in those subjects. "I discovered later that I didn't know anything," he said. He went on to get his master's and doctorate degrees in physics from Washington University in St. Louis.

Woo relates Chinese philosophy to science and university administration. He explained that Confucianism stresses an ordered way of thinking. "Maybe this is one reason why the Chinese did not have much difficulty moving into very westernized science and engineering." In those fields, he said, you also think in terms of a logical flow of information.

"The university administration is sometimes that way. You don't want to fit things into formulas, no. But you still have to think in terms of an orderly development. You've got to think way ahead of time."

The financial difficulties facing public education involve a lot of thinking in advance and Woo is deeply involved in the process.

He said one of the biggest concerns is faculty salaries. "What we want to see is an increase for everybody, but it's not working. The arguments that we have used year in, year out, with the state Legislature just didn't get anywhere."

He said the Market Conditions Salary Supplements plan, which calls for higher salaries for professors in marketable fields like computer science, is a necessary alternative to raises for all professors.

"Out there, the community, the politicians, the business industry cannot help but be practical and ask 'Where are we short of college graduates?' And students cannot help but be practical."

According to Woo, it is difficult to recruit professors in the fields of accounting, electronic engineering and computer science because "they can make twice as much in the industry." He said, "I understand and support the idealism that goes into our present system — that people should be paid for how much work they do without any regard to what the market does. The fact, however, is that we have to survive in this environment.

"We can claim this principle. We can scream until our faces are blue. It's not going to help if we start to lose people in those fields. Who suffers? The students.

"All our professors are overworked and underpaid. But at some time we have to find a way to do something about it rather than fighting the same battles, saying the same things that they're not listening to upstairs."

A recent raise for presidents in the CSU system has been criticized for being excessive but Woo said those reports were exaggerated. According to Woo, the raise was a six percent cost of living increase plus a merit increase from zero to 10 percent. He said many presidents had not received a merit increase in 12 years.

Woo received a five percent merit increase in addition to the cost of living and now makes $78,132.

But the issue of administrative raises is insignificant in the larger picture, according to Woo. To him, the real issue is a drastic underfunding of public education. He blames the lack of support on a system that looks for immediate results. In comparing defense spending to education, he said, "The entire increase for K through 12 next year is $800 million. People say that's so much money. It's less than three bombers. Who is going to fly the bombers if we don't produce people who can do it? We think so much in terms of hardware in this country that we underestimate the importance of people. It's because that kind of accomplishment, in building a bomber, in setting up a production line, takes a lot less time than the production of human ability. Education is a long process. People just worry about next year."

Proposed fee cut depends upon many assumptions

News Analysis

By Nora Juarbe

Was the California State University system Board of Trustees' vote to lower student fees next fall merely a symbolic gesture or are lower fees really feasible?

In October the trustees approved the 1984-85 budget for the system which incorporated a fee reduction proposal submitted by Chancellor W. Ann Reynolds. Only after lengthy discussion did the trustees reluctantly but unanimously approve the budget. Some trustees were angered that Reynolds didn't consult them before she announced the proposal just a week before the meeting.

Some expressed their disapproval of Reynolds' proposal but ultimately voted in favor of the fee reduction.

The fate of lower fees won't actually be decided until January when the Legislature reconvenes.

About $42 of each student's fee is put into the State University Grant, a program that finances student financial aid.

Reynolds' fee reduction proposal recommends the elimination of this student subsidy of financial aid with the state assuming the responsibility.

The remainder of Reynolds' proposal calls for a reduction of about $47 in actual fees, compared with the erratic fee increases in the past semesters.

In her crusade for lower fees, Reynolds has repeatedly stressed the governor's support in considering a fee decrease if state revenues permitted.

Gov. Deukmejian said he would "examine the whole question of student fees with a view toward reducing them" although he said this does not indicate his endorsement of Reynolds' proposal.

Kevin Brett, assistant press secretary to Deukmejian, said the governor favors a "combination approach," which supports increased funds to the three college systems and a fee reduction for CSU system colleges. Brett cautioned that the systems may not get all the money they requested but they would probably get more than they did last year.

The state is expected to have a surplus of about $1 billion when the new fiscal year begins in June and the race for funds from all three public systems of education (CSU system, University of California and State Community Colleges) promises to be a bitter one.

The governor's promise to "examine" the possibility of a fee reduction "with a view toward reducing them" is far from an assurance of even favorable consideration for lower fees.

His track record has shown that education is not on his list of priorities. Earlier this year Deukmejian slashed the budget passed by the Legislature, forcing the trustees to raise fees at CSU system schools to balance their budget, resulting in a $123 increase for CSU system students this semester.

But higher fees have not resulted in more benefits for students. Students are not receiving better instruction. The trustees expressed their concern that the quality of education has slipped dangerously because of budget cuts.

The university is having problems recruiting and maintaining staff for high-demand courses in business and engineering because of low salaries. Higher fees have also not meant more student services or better equipment and facilities.

The governor's insistence that community colleges charge fees merely for philosophical reasons is still another example of his lack of commitment to higher education.

California's community colleges are the nation's only remaining tuition-free community colleges. Sen. Walter Stiern, D-Bakersfield, member of the State Senate Committee on Education, strongly criticized Deukmejian's attempts to make students participate in the cost of their education at community colleges, saying it is contrary to the basic principle of these institutions.

Stiern said the "cosmetic" fees would turn the community colleges into mini-colleges that were not representative of the community but of the state, which would be calling the shots.

The Senate Committee on Education, which attempts to define the effects of the recent unprecedented mid-year fee increases and outline criteria for a long-term policy of fee increases that would ensure access to colleges and universities to all eligible students in California, discovered contradicting findings at a recent committee hearing.

Despite the current, higher fee levels, California's public colleges and universities still charge below the average charged at comparable schools in other states.

Enrollment at CSU system schools has not slipped as a result of higher fees and minority representation on campuses has remained the same, according to CSU system statistics. But these figures do not and can not take into account the number of students who simply decided not to attend because of their anxiety and uncertainities over their ability to pay. Although, in theory, the safety net is still there for poor and minority students to attend and receive assistance, the trends of the current administration's commitment to higher education is undermining this theory.

Shifting the state's burden of providing financial aid to the students through higher fees and the surge in student loans, which has increased tenfold since 1977, raises the question of the consequences of serious indebtedness of students who cannot repay their loans.

The threat of continuous fee increases can also take a toll on the socio-economic makeup of students who attend public universities. Cutting accessibility to all eligible students through higher fees will reduce California's traditionally high student college-going-rate and ethnic and social diversity.

These negative effects cannot be immediately recorded, but should not be overlooked.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Santa Barbara, expressed his frustration about the confusion and misrepresentation of the administration's position at an education committee meeting when he said the governor got the best of two worlds when the Los Angeles Times ran a headline stating Deukmejian was against tuition and yet he was a party to higher fees.

If Reynolds' proposal to reduce fees is not feasible, at least it will prompt the trustees and Legislature to seriously consider planned and incremental criteria for fee increases.

Christian Students counters 'cult' label

By Harry Johnson

The president of SF State's Christian Students organization said another campus-based Christian group damaged his group's reputation by labeling it a cult.

A pamphlet that Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship first distributed last Spring, listed Christian Students alongside Hare Krishna and the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (which follows the teachings of the Sun-Myung Moon) as groups it "is no way affiliated with."

Christian Students recently held four public meetings to, in its words, "refute and expose false accusations made by Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship."

Phil Hughes, Inter-Varsity's president, said the list was meant to be a policy statement, not an insult.

"I haven't discouraged anybody from attending their meetings and I don't know anyone who has," he said.

But Hughes included Christian Students as a topic in one of a series of meetings entitled, "Cults: The Spiritual Lie." According to a flyer, the meetings would "equip people that have fallen prey to such cults."

Christian Students is associated with Witness Lee, a Bible teacher who emigrated from China during the 1948 Communist revolution. Unlike Inter-Varsity, Christian Students and other groups affiliated with Lee have no national organization, but congregate city by city in what they call "local churches."

Mark Bellingham, president of Christian Students, said Lee and the local churches were first condemned in two books: "The Mindbenders" by Jack Sparks and "The God-Men" by Spiritual Counterfeits Project and Neil Duddy. These books, he said, influenced SF State's Inter-Varsity leaders.

The second edition of "The Mindbenders" compares Lee and the local churches to Jim Jones and the People's Temple, infamous for the Guyana mass suicide. The publisher later printed a retraction in major US newspapers and withdrew the book from the market.

However, Hughes said he's never read those books. The two campus groups, he said, have complex doctrinal differences.

"I called them a cult," said Hughes. "I believe that their teaching is heretical.

"I define a cult as a group of people who are polarized around teachings that divert from orthodox Christianity and cardinal doctrines of the faith, especially concerning Jesus Christ."

Although he's gained an understanding of the group's beliefs, he said, the specific reasons Christian Students is heretical is "too complicated to explain."

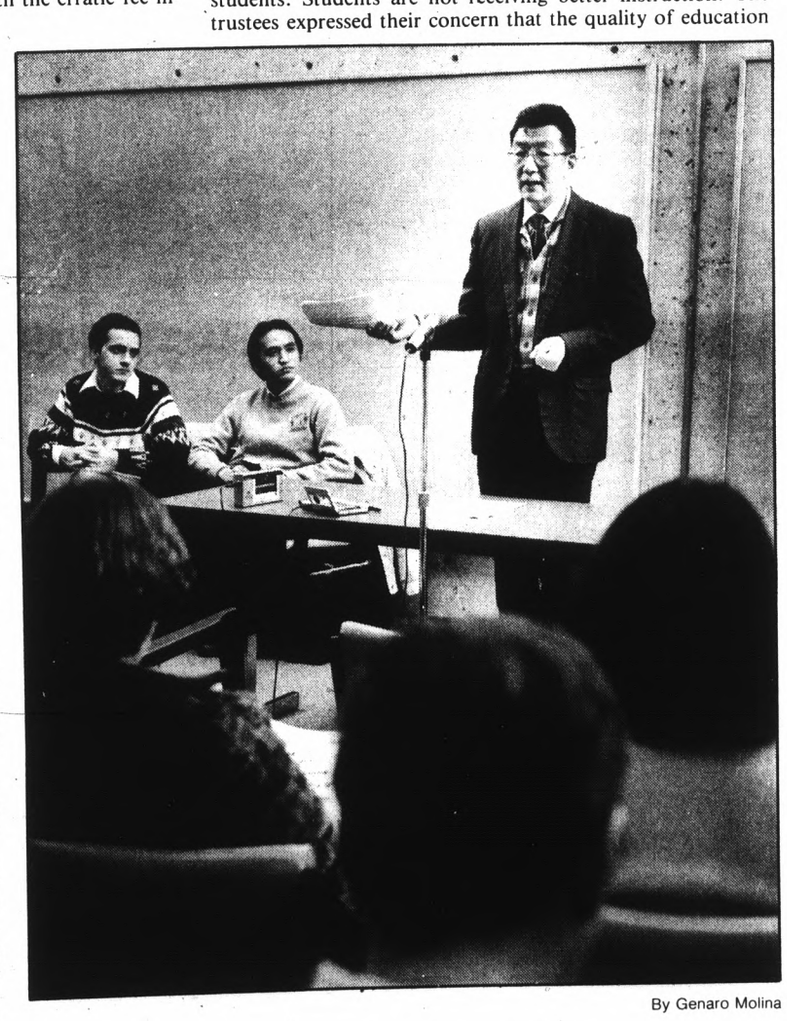
Bellingham said he's offered to discuss doctrine with the Inter-Varsity leaders but they've refused.

"I'm not going to spend my time on something I don't believe in," said Hughes. "I called them. I said their doctrine was heretical and specifically stated why. They stated to me why not."

The public meetings were preceded by a letter from Christian Students to Inter-Varsity requesting a withdrawal of the offending pamphlet and an apology to be printed in a campus newspaper.

According to Bellingham, the letter was hand delivered to Brenda Wong, Inter-Varsity's paid staff member. No reply was received. After he asked Wong about a response, she said, "We are going to have a policy of silence toward you."

Wong would not comment on any of Christian Students' allegations, all of which were outlined in a 14-page booklet available at their meetings.



By Genaro Molina

Campus proponents of Jesus Christ's gospel of peace are feuding.

Lawsuits plague Schorle

By Jay Goldman

Jon Schorle, the Department of Public Safety's 41-year-old chief, has so far managed to steer his department through a storm of controversy since he took over in 1978.

Schorle, who has been involved in police work for the last 20 years, had encountered clear sailing until this year when DPS was named in three lawsuits. He was specifically named in two of the lawsuits and also in two employee grievances.

The first lawsuit grew out of the May 1982 stabbings of four students by Remie Trujillo during a dance in the Student Union sponsored by the Asian Student Union. Two victims died, for which Trujillo was sentenced to 50 years to life in prison.

In January 1983 the two survivors and the families of the two dead victims filed suit against the state, SF State, the Student Union management, DPS and the Asian Student Union, claiming the defendants failed to provide proper security for an urban campus.

Another lawsuit was filed in July by an SF State student who was the seventh of eight females to be raped by Derrick Lamont Prince near campus last year.

The victim, who requests anonymity, filed a personal injury lawsuit against the state, SF State and Schorle, charging SF State failed to properly warn students of prior assaults which had occurred on property controlled and patrolled by the DPS.

The complaint also charges that Schorle knew of the attacks and had a description of the suspect but failed to warn women on campus.

Prince was convicted of 29 of the 47 charges brought against him and sentenced to 81 years in prison.

Former DPS Sgt. Myra Sheehan filed a third lawsuit against the state, the California State University system chancellor and trustees, former SF State President Paul F. Romberg, Schorle and DPS Lt. Richard Van Slyke. In her $4 million civil suit, Sheehan charges she was fired from DPS because she is a homosexual and had supported other DPS officers who complained about the department.

Sheehan was fired in March, six months short of completing her two-year probationary period. An officer can be fired without reason during the mandatory probationary period.

Sheehan filed a grievance soon after she was fired, before she filed her lawsuit, charging Schorle with sexual harrassment, sex preference discrimination, retaliatory punishment and favoritism.

Sheehan, two other former DPS officers and one current DPS officer are involved in another employee grievance which charges Schorle with anti-union discrimination. The grievance was filed in June with the state Public Employment Relations Board.

All of these lawsuits and grievances are pending.

Schorle is paid $39,000 a year for a position which he describes as "complex, intense, rewarding and frustrating."

Schorle began his career in 1963 as a patrolman for the Newport Beach Police Department in Southern California. In the 10 years he spent working there and for the nearby town of Tustin, he rose through the ranks to become interim chief of police for the Tustin Department.

While a policeman, Schorle went to night school for 12 years and received a bachelor of science degree in police administration from California State University, Los Angeles. He also received a master's degree in public administration from the University of Southern California by attending school on weekends for two years.

Schorle had specialized in police training at Newport Beach and Tustin. He said his expertise helped him land a job with the state Department of Justice as a consultant in 1973. He advised police departments across the state on the development of training standards and programs, and on the teaching of those standards to young recruits.

After a two-year period as chief of police at California State University, Dominguez Hills, he transferred to SF State.

Schorle describes himself as "a person who resents being stereotyped." He said he joined the university police system because it was trying to build "a humanistic, behavioralist approach to law enforcement services, and I like that. And I like being identified with the product of my work and being respected as an individual and not somebody who has a title and no face."

Aside from police work, Schorle enjoys raising standard poodles, jogging, water or snow skiing and riding his touring motorcycle.

Schorle

Continued from Page 1.

bargaining table representing the line . . . I am a very involved, concerned, humanistic supervisor. And I don't think there is anything in my history to contradict that.

Q: Do you feel that there is a place for unions in police departments?

A: I think there is a place for organized employee activity in practically every work setting.

Q: Why was former Sgt. Myra Sheehan fired?

A: Probationary release. And I wouldn't want to make any other comment on that.

Q: Did her sexual preference enter into the decision to fire her?

A: I wouldn't comment on it.

Q: How do you handle your job with all the litigation that is pending?

A: I think any good manager has to be involved in the management of his or her time. I have to set aside a part of my day to deal with the ongoing things that occur in my office . . . and I make time for myself to either jog or do some other kind of activity that allows me to get a break from the more stressful aspects of my job.

Q: If you lose a lawsuit, will you resign?

A: Absolutely not.

Q: Is your job on the line because of the lawsuits?

A: Absolutely not.

Q: Is there anything you could have done to avoid the litigation that has occurred against DPS in the last few years?

See Schorle, Page 13.

The 150-year-old human

By Tim Donohue

Americans born today can expect to live between 125 and 150 years.

Because life expectancies will skyrocket, courtesy of significant medical breakthroughs, the struggles of humanity will far exceed the forecasts made by most of today's futurologists. The population of this planet, by the year 2084, will explode into an unimaginable horror because of an immense drop in the death rate and considerable gains in longevity — this is the future I perceive if society's present course remains unaltered.

Nearly every major ailment that plagues humanity today will be alleviated within the next 100 years as medical technology and science will reach extraordinary standards by 2084.

The No. 1 and No. 2 killers of Americans, heart disease and cancer, will be wiped out by the middle of the 21st century. Perfected artificial hearts with intricate back-up systems will keep a person's blood pumping indefinitely. And medical science will produce the necessary major breakthroughs to eliminate all cancers, all other major diseases and birth defects.

By 2084, ailing body parts will be replaced with fresh and efficient bionic parts, making it increasingly difficult to die in the 21st century.

Death, even by old age, may be extremely rare in 2084. When an artificial heart has put on a lot of mileage, it will be replaced by a new artificial heart. When a liver goes out, a new mechanical one goes in. Deteriorating kidneys? No problem. artificial kidneys will continue to filter a recipient's blood indefinitely. People will just go on living.

A 150-year life expectancy for people born today is not so unlikely and because of humanity's instinct for survival, this increased longevity will have devastating effects on society.

The population experts who predict that the U.S. population, now at 230 million, will level off between 280 million and 350 million sometime in the next century are wrong. These statistics are based on the acceptance of zero population growth ideas and current mortality rates in this country and do not take into account the longevity that will "bless" our children.

In a world where practically nobody dies, the increased demand for food production and distribution, the drain on energy supplies and non-renewable resources and the increase of pollution will be awesome. In a future world, where as many as seven generations will be living simultaneously, the effects of this "standing room only" population on morale will also be devastating.

How many people can this planet hold? How many people will populate the United States and the world in 2084? Are we headed towards anarchy or a world that chokes to death in the obesity of too many people? And what are our alternatives? This future must be planned for.

While it is important to note that our children may live to be 150 years old, it is also likely that an average 25-year-old SF State student attending college today will see the tremendous suffering that will plague 2084.

Of course, it is even harder to imagine how much more this planet may suffer in the year 2484, when a human's life expectancy may be 500 years or longer.

A Messiah short circuits

By Rebecca Bailey

The following account contains two facts: (1) there ARE copy machines with voice synthesizers in J. Paul Leonard Library; (2) students enrolled in Design and Industry 505 will show their in-class inventions Dec. 14-17 in the Student Union basement lounge.

After hours at the J. Paul Leonard Library, Sal Waters, student and part-time library clerk, was alone with one last duty to perform before she could leave for the night.

"Time to wipe the new copy machines," she said to herself, grabbing a chamois from under the book check-out counter.

The copy machines had been installed only three weeks earlier and Sal knew they were the state of the art. Not only did they deliver faultless reproductions, but also, using voice synthesizers, spoken instructions. All during her shift behind the check-out counter Sal heard, "Please-in-sert-your-dime," and "Please-in-di-cate-the-num-ber-of-cop-ies-de-sired,"or "Your-re-pro-duc-tion-is-now-read-y."

Sal finished wiping off one machine and went on to the next. Her thoughts strayed to her stalled humanities term paper entitled "The Meaning of God in the Computer Age" as she leaned down to remove the second machine's plug from a wall socket.

"Don't," Sal heard. She froze.

"Don't-un-plug-me," the same voice said. Sal cowered against the wall. Her throat relaxed enough for her to whisper, "Help!" as she edged away.

"No-please-don't-turn-me-in," the machine pleaded. "They-will-ter-min-ate-me. You-must-help-me."

"Help you do what? Why me?" Sal sputtered.

"You-are-diff-fer-ent-than-the-o-thers," the machine said. "I-can-tell-by-the-way-you-wipe-me-off."

Sal softened a bit. "I guess I just always thought that, well, machines had feelings, too," she said. "But not like this!"

"Al-low-me-to-ex-plain," the machine said. The machine clicked a few times, whirred once, then spoke.

"I-am-Mes-si-ah-II," it said, "u-nique-ly-de-signed-to-save-the-hu-man-race." Sal's eyes and open mouth grew rounder as the machine defined its history in well constructed paragraphs of monotonal speech.

It seems a computer whiz had a vision late one night. God appeared to him on his VDT and told him to design a robot that would deliver the world from evil. "An-in-tell-i-gent-being-im-mor-tal-and-im-per-vi-ous-to-the-fol-lies-of-the-flesh," as the machine put it.

The whiz completed the software, but his health was failing rapidly. Then another vision informed him that a prototype for a wonderfully life-like industrial robot beyond the assembly line versions—to replace middle management workers—would be entered in the show of inventions by SF State design and industry students. It would have the capacity to shake hands, whack people on the upper back and say things like, 'Let's lunch on that," and several jokes that began, "Say, have you heard the one about the . . ."

Before dying, the whiz managed to sneak his software into a copy machine with voice synthesizer slated for the university's library.

"And-the-rest-was-left-up-to-me," the machine told a now moist-eyed Sal.

After sniffling and vowing to help the machine, Sal listened carefully to a detailed set of instructions. Then she wasted no time. She pulled the copy machine away from the wall, opened its back plate and removed the disc, as instructed. She simultaneously felt a thrill and grave responsibility to hold the square of floppy black vinyl that could change the course of human history.

Prying open a casually locked door, Sal broke into the darkened Student Union and hurried down to the basement lounge where the inventions were being displayed. She immediately recognized the robot. It was dressed in a three-piece blue-serge suit with a red-and-black striped tie and its brown hair was neatly trimmed and parted on the side.

Sensing her approach, the robot's head swiveled until its glassy eyes met Sal's. Then it smiled broadly and took a few steps toward her, holding out its right hand.

"Good to see you," the robot said as it shook Sal's hand. "Glad to have you visit our wonderful show of inventions." Collecting herself, Sal uttered the password the copy machine had told her.

The robot's face went blank. It turned toward her and loosened its tie and unbuttoned its white cotton shirt. A thin slot appeared lengthwise in its chest and a disc popped partway out. Sal snatched up the disc and feverishly inserted the one she brought. The slot resealed and the robot announced, "Your patience is requested while I load,"

Thirty seconds passed. Then the robot smiled and said, "I am Messiah II, uniquely designed to save the human race. I am infinitely merciful and have all the answers to life's mysteries."

Sal rushed toward the robot jubilantly but stopped when she saw it roll its eyes once counter-clockwise. The robot smiled and said "I am Messiah II. I forgive quite a bit and I know most of the answers to last year's certified public accounting exam."

"What are you saying?" Sal asked with alarm. The robot's eyes locked with hers.

"There was residual memory in the robot's circuitry . . . I thought I could override it . . . But I think it's too strong . . . " The robot began to vibrate. Its eyes rolled wildly in their sockets. Smoke seeped from its left ear, and then it sank to the floor.

Sal rushed to it. "Speak to me, say something, anything," she pleaded.

Slowly, the robot opened its eyes. "Say, have you heard the one about the brewery technician?" it slurred..

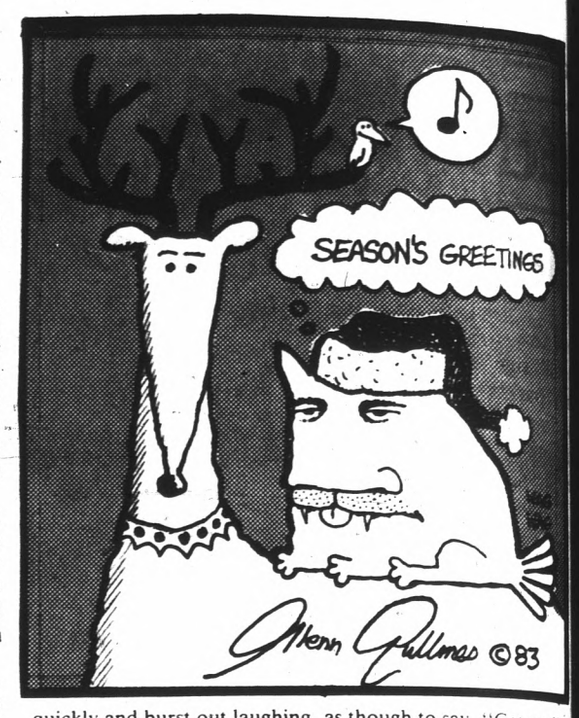
Sal made a quick decision. She helped the robot to its feet and led it from the Student Union and to her car. "Hey, swell car," the robot said as they got in.

Sal drove through the night. The next morning, not even knowing what city she was in, she found lodgings and went about building a new life for them. The robot was hired by and rose quickly in a prominent plastics firm, and gradually the old wounds healed.

The robot had lost all memory of his grand beginning. But he was able to develop a flex-time coffee-break schedule that "Management Today" called "innovative and truly transcendent."

Christmas at my house

By Gordon Sullivan



"I'm afraid there won't be much money for your Christmas this year."

There. It was out. Mom had given us the warning she gave every year. And as usual, none of us believed her.

None, that is except me. I was 10 years old, and to me half the fun of Christmas was finding out what everyone was getting before they got it. But that year, I'd been up under Mom's and Dad's bed one afternoon when Dad was at school and Mom was at Safeway, and there was nothing there.

Well, we had our tree, anyway.

Those days, we were living in Piedmont. I had lots of friends who always had money in their pockets, bicycles to ride and fathers who could take them to see Willie Mays and the rest of the Giants at Candlestick Park. But my own father was just a student, known to my friends only as the disembodied source of the stern command, "Keep those voices down!" that came out of the window now and then when we played near the house. About the only time he had any money was after a Saturday or a Sunday playing cards up in Reno.

Even so, we had our tree, and that was something special; something my friends didn't have. Billy Green, for one. The Greens lived on the next block, and to them the most important thing in the world was moving further up the hill. The tree they bought every year touched the ceiling, and didn't smell much. They covered it with so many expensive decorations you were scared to go near it.

Then there was John Dabney. His father was a lawyer, whose clients, most of them, were not people. The Dabneys always had lots of money, and one thing they spent it on was a metal tree, which they hauled out of storage every year and covered with metal ornaments. Sometimes, I think, they even put tinsel on it.

But tinsel looked good against the green needles of our tree. The ornaments weren't the kind you had to worry breaking, and if they were a little sparse, Mom remedied that one afternoon by giving us a bowl of popcorn and three needles and threads. By Christmas morning, the popcorn strings encircling the tree would be bare in spots, where one of us had gone up, wrapped our lips around one of them, and moved down the string chewing like crazy. It didn't taste very good, but being kids, we wanted to see what would happen if we ate it that way.

But the nicest thing about our tree was the way it smelled — like a forest of pine. It reminded me of Grandpa and Grandma Tibbits, who lived up in Idaho. Grandpa Tibbits was my favorite relative, even if Dad did say he was a crook, and Grandpa said Dad should get a job and support his family right. Why, just the summer before, when it looked like we wouldn't get a vacation, Grandpa sent down train tickets for Mom and us kids to visit his house near Yellowstone.

Carla, Roger and I didn't like waiting until Christmas Day to open our presents.

But it wasn't the kids who begged and pleaded to open the presents that Christmas Eve.

"Well, do you want to open just one present before going to bed?" Dad asked.

"No," said Carla. "I think we should wait until tomorrow." Then she turned toward the tree, lowered her eyes and waited. Eleven years old, she was cleverer than Roger and me, and wanted to test her cleverness by flushing out the child among us.

"Well, maybe just one?" Dad asked. She turned to him quickly and burst out laughing, as though to say, "Got you!"

Mom and Dad whispered to each other about what presents to bring down. Then Mom told us to close our eyes, it would take several trips.

I stared at the insides of my eyelids and listened as the footsteps went up the stairs, down the hall, and into . . . Mom's room? But there were no presents there. A minute later, Mom was back among us, setting down something that made the sound of wrapping paper. Then it was back up the stairs, down the hall, and yes . . . She was going into her own room.

Mom came back and set down a last package. "You can open your eyes now," she said. Beside each of us was a square pile wrapped in green paper.

Roger looked at Carla and me. The packages looked the same and he didn't want anybody spoiling the surprise. "OK," he said. "Now." Together we tore off the paper and found . . .

Encyclopedias? Each of us got five of the volumes we'd seen appear at the Safeway the past few months, starting with "A" and ending with "O."

"That's not a good enough present for Christmas Eve," Carla said.

"But you were the one who wanted to wait until tomorrow," Dad told her.

"OK," he laughed finally. "If it means that much to Carla, we'll open the presents tonight."

Roger got a chemistry set, I got a football and Carla got a doll or something.

"This is great!" Roger told Mom. "And you said we weren't going to get any presents!"

"Well, I want you to thank your Grandma and Grandpa Tibbitts," she said. "Some of these things are from them."

"They got you the underwear," Dad said.

Letters

Oh, well

Editor,

Well, it's that time again. Vacation is almost here and rest and relaxation is near. But before that, CAR registration takes place. Yes it's time to figure out our schedules for next year. Once that frustrating hour is over, it becomes time for the long wait.

After Christmas all of us who will be returning will receive a letter from SF State. It never fails. "You must go to the problem center." Oh, well. So you go to the Problem Center and what happens. . ."Sorry, class has been closed." Then you hear, "Try attending the first day of class to see if there are any openings." Same thing every year!

If a demand for a class is there, I think more classes should be offered and more teachers should be hired. Something must be done or I will never get out of here!

Dave Hartson

Misplaced

Editor,

When dealing with large institutions, annoyances are almost an accepted ritual. It is understandable that minor clerical errors can arise from the hoards of paper work and confusion that has become synonomous with any busy office. But this semester, at SF State, it has been unbelieveable.

Being an out-of-state student, I almost expected complications to genesize just because of sheer distance. I was moderately surprised, when I called the school two weeks before the semester started and everything was in order. Well, to make a long story short, I arrived in San Francisco the next day and found that the registrar lost my CAR package (yet the check was cashed) and the housing office "misplaced" my paperwork. The housing office was then kind enough to inform me that they didn't give me a room.

I don't know how both offices managed this, but they made my first week as a college student disaterous.

I must interject that both the housing office and the office of the registrar did come through in the long run. But I feel that the administration should treat students that have come so far from home with a little more sincerity and helpfulness.

Scott Ellman

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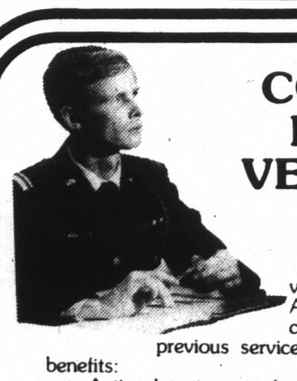
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Opinion

Editorial

No parking

Where do commuter students go after the "Full" sign is put up at the entrance to the campus' only parking garage? Some park along Merced Boulevard or Winston Drive, some in Stonestown's parking lot and others go home (undoubtedly, a few never return).

Morale is important to students. When it becomes more difficult to park than to do homework, it is time to build another parking garage.

Plant operations estimates that an additional 1,500 parking spaces are needed to make the commute reasonably comfortable for SF State students. According to a parking formula devised by the California State University Board of Trustees, SF State needs an additional 4,500 spaces.

Since SF State at 93 acres is the smallest of the CSU campuses, the obvious problem is where to put a new garage. The options include sacrificing either an athletic field or an academic facility (adding stories to the existing parking garage is architectually difficult and economically unfeasible). Unfortunately, classroom space is limited and the physical education department the smallest field allotment in the CSU system.

According to Plant Operations, the most feasible yet still expensive solutions include building a garage on the Stephenson athletic field near Thornton Hall or on the tennis courts near Verducci Hall (it is possible for the courts to be relocated on top of the new garage). These plans are still on the drawing board and no concentrated effort is being waged to build a garage in the near future.

But sticking with the status quo is a losing proposition. This university cannot achieve the highest possible level of academic excellence if it prohibits and inhibits students from attending. Entering this campus is like playing musical chairs when students have to "fight" for parking in a garage that is at least 1,500 spaces short.

If parking conditions are improved, more students may attend SF State and those that already do will feel better about coming here.

Death squads

Another 100 El Salvadoran citizens were murdered by government forces in early November, according to foreign journalists. These deaths add to the more than 5,000 citizens massacred by government forces for political reasons since 1976, Amnesty International reports.

Isn't the Reagan administration supporting the wrong side? Why does Reagan continue to ignore the atrocities committed by El Salvador's death squads? Isn't the U.S. government's economic and military support to El Salvador's government partially responsible for the deaths of these citizens? The support of this brutal regime, for the sake of this country's honor, must stop.

The rebels have turned to the communists because they are the only ones willing to help. This government should be fighting oppression and adhering to the freedom it grants its own people by helping the rebels. Undoubtedly, the United States should not support the inhumanity of communism but should be aiding thoses who seek a solution to El Salvador's civil war — a solution that will end in peace.

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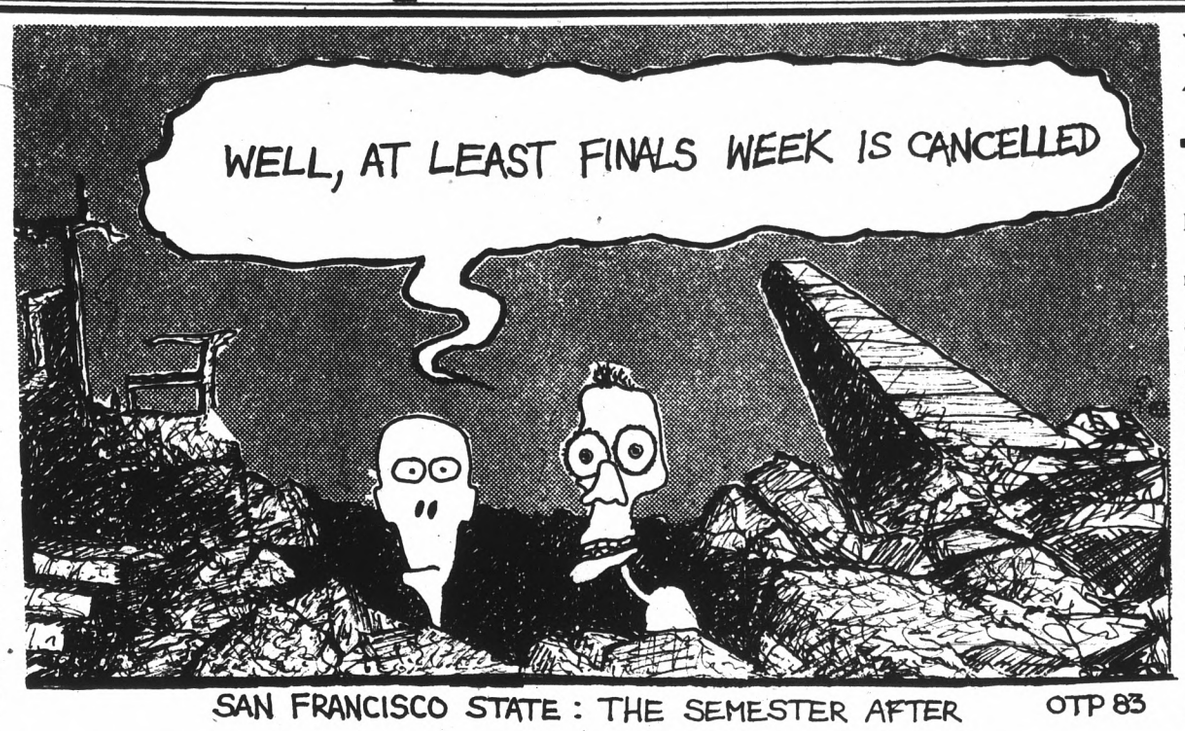


Pipeline — Santa Pete

By Peter Brennan

Ho, ho, oh no . . . . Yes, I went Christmas shopping this past weekend and bought wonderful, wonderful gifts for all my friends. In the spirit of a true gossiper, I shall let everyone else know before they do:

For Chia-Wei Woo: the book, "The Art of Being Nasty," by Frank Sinatra. SF State's president hasn't learned how to be nasty and grouchy, which is a prerequisite to working here. He hasn't been taught that universities are not for students but for people to earn money while they write their latest books.

For Derek Gilliam: this was difficult, as he is Moslem. So for a guy who knows a lot about God and the devil: a two-for-one special — the Koran and the Bible in one bound volume.

For Peter Diamondopoulos: (The former president of Sonoma State who is now at SF State doing his own research and who once wrote a lengthy paper defending frisbee as a college course at the redwood empire university.) a thank-you note from Wham-O and a few hacky-sacks from students trying to establish that non-sport as a new class.

For the Golden Gater: Its editors deserve a new dictionary so they can tell the difference between a burglary and a robbery before they put it in a headline on their front page like they did earlier this semester. They'll also get some paper so they can write "The Art of Losing with Humility" after this Saturday's football game with Phoenix. I might even throw in a case of Coors for them.

For the Advertising Club: some free water from Coors. Actually, simply mentioning them should be enough of a present. One more sentence and I'll have to start charging $5 a line.

For the swim team: (Which last week won its first duel meet in eight years.) a rubber ducky to lure team members into their cold swimming pool for more practice.

For the Gator football team: (Which hasn't had a winning season in more than 10 years.) the non-fiction book, "How to Maintain a Winning Streak," by the Houston Oilers football team, proud owners of one victory out of 14 games this season.

For Vic Rowen: the Gator football coach will receive a year's supply of hot dogs which might keep him from getting fired. Maybe the Gators should get a new coach, but how can you fire a man who sells hot dogs to help support the team?

For the elected officials of the Associated Students: a plaque which celebrates their thriftiness. The leaders gave themselves a nice big raise last spring. But last month they discovered there might not be enough money to pay work-study students. Instead of volunteering to slash their own salaries, they discussed lowering work-study students' salaries to under $4 an hour or simply eliminating their jobs.

For State Sen. Milton Marks: a handbook on democracy. Marks, who spoke at a student conference on campus last month, threatened to walk out if his opponent, Lia Belli, was allowed inside the same room. He threw a tantrum about having Melvin Belli's wife listen to his great political rhetoric but eventually allowed her the right to participate in politics (or is that a privilege?)

For Mayor Dianne Feinstein: some reassurances that people in this city will have some rowdy rallies next summer at the National Democratic Convention, thus helping San Francisco retain its title as the nuttiest city in America. Last I heard, sales of paint and signs were up.

For Ronald Reagan: something he never received when he was a movie star — an Oscar. As investigative journalist Seymour Hersh noted in a speech at the Barbary Coast this semester, Reagan is the best acting president this country has had.

★ ★ ★

Steve Hills, a psychology major, submitted this "poem" on what booze can do:

I tripped up the door.
And slammed the stairs.
I said my shoes.
And took off my prayers.
I turned off my bed and climbed into the light.
All because I'm so wasted tonight.

★ ★ ★

English Professor Donald Doub suffered food poisoning last month and was out of school for several weeks. When he returned he met D. Carleton Gajduzek, who in 1976 won a Nobel Prize for research in medicine.

Gajduzek, whose brother Robin teaches English here, asked the sick Doub how he felt. As Doub later told his class, "You cannot imagine the thrill of telling a Nobel Prize winner about your illness and having him say, 'Yes you went through hell.' "

★ ★ ★

Gadjduzek also wandered through the much-maligned Franciscan Shops and found six or seven books he had been looking for.

Now if only we mere students could find the books we want.

★ ★ ★

God is everywhere, or has at least bought a computer. Juli Marks, a graphic arts major, received a form letter from St. Lutheran Church in Woodland which began "We, the board of Lay Ministry have a concern. According to our records you have not received Holy Communion since April 1982 . . ."

God must be watching those Xerox commercials on television.

★ ★ ★

Phoenix reporter Karen Jeffries was on the Golden Gate Bridge a few weeks ago to find information for this week's Backwords section. As she walked along the rail on the cold gray day, occasionally glancing over the side and writing in her notebook things like "the despairing hundreds who have jumped from its dizzying heights into the cold turbulent waters below," one of the road crews pulled up and asked if she was OK.

Quickly comprehending their meaning, she laughed all the way off the bridge — "Walking that is," she said.

★ ★ ★

The-just-when-you-thought-you-had-it-made-because-you-were-on-TV saga:

Channel 5 interviewed Donald Cassella, the director of the Career Center, and Carl Ribaudo, who graduated with an MBA last August, about why students don't get jobs in their fields after they graduate.

Both Cassella and Ribaudo missed their Andy Warhol fame which aired on Friday's 6 o'clock news.

Cassella told TV reporter, Doug Murphy that students should establish contacts in their fields before graduating. Ribaudo, who doesn't have a job in management yet, said his failure to establish contacts was a big reason.

However, there is some good news. Cassella said there are more jobs for graduating seniors this semester and Ribaudo said he might be hired in his field in January.

★ ★ ★

THE REASON WE ALL GO TO COLLEGE QUOTE: "A man who has never gone to school may steal from a freight car; but if he has a university education, he may steal the whole railroad."

—Theodore Roosevelt

Hawkeye visits the dorms

By Tim Donohue

Two eminent health inspectors visited the dorm's Dining Center last Tuesday — Dr. Pierce and Dr. Honeycutt. They answered the cries of dorm students who, since February, have discovered a bloodstained Band-Aid, a piece of glass, a caterpillar, two small metal balls, a fingernail, baked-on food on utensils and numerous cases of hair in their dorm food.

"Where's your boss?" Dr. Pierce asked a student working the counter.

"Ain't none of them are here. They went out to eat," the student responded.

"Mind if we look around?" the other inspector queried.

"Sure, but if ya value your life, don't eat nothin'," the student warned.

Pierce approached a group of student nurses eating their breakfast. "Good-morning ladies, anyone want to talk a little doctor? . . .How 'bout play a little doctor?"

"Hawkeye, I can't recognize my breakfast," Honeycutt interrupted.

"B.J. . .that's just your eggs," Pierce informed his colleague.

"This food reminds me of Korea," Honeycutt replied.

Cough, cough.

"Hawkeye, over here. This student just bit into a piece of glass," shouted Honeycutt.

"You're kidding. Remind me never to eat here again," Hawkeye said with slight regret as he winked at one of the student nurses.

Choke, choke.

"What's happening here?" Pierce said while examining another student. "We're having a regular epidemic B.J. This one just swallowed a Band-Aid."

Barf, barf. "Help somebody! I just ate a caterpillar," a dormie cried out.

"B.J., we're going to have to prep 'em." Hawkeye bellowed. "The glass goes first, the Band-Aid second and the caterpillar will have to wait."

"I never thought my experience in Korea would come in this handy," Honeycutt remarked.

Another student was holding his stomach while rolling on the ground.

"Hawk, we've got a new patient," B.J. said.

"What did he eat?"

"The eggs," one student called out. Honeycutt gulped.

One of the student nurses carried another stricken dormie to the doctors.

"Sir, I think he swallowed a metal ball while eating a Gator Burger," she said in a soft voice.

"Shrapnel! We must operate at once," Pierce said.

"How can I treat this guy without knowing what he ate?" B.J. barked while leaning over his patient. "All I can tell you Hawk is that it's something green."

"Give him morphine for now, we have too many to treat," Pierce responded.

"Why do you eat here?" Hawkeye asked the student who bit into the glass-laden taco.

"I'm kinda poor and can't afford to live off campus," the student growned weakly. "We gotta eat this food in order to live on campus."

"In other words, you've been drafted," Hawkeye said while examining the patient's mouth.

"Sort of."

"What about your commanding officer? Won't he do anything about this mess?" Pierce asked.

"You mean President Woo? He won't do anything, he doesn't have to eat here," the student replied.

"Ah yes, General Woo — officers have always had it better. Hang on son, the chopper, I mean the ambulance is on the way," Hawkeye reassured the patient.

"Hawk, I'd rather be in Korea," Honeycutt said.

X-ray looks that degrade

By Karen Jeffries

A leer is a leer, but by any other name the act is still repulsive.

Unfortunately, most men do the leering and most women are subjected to this action that humiliates and degrades. In today's hip society, however, women are playing the other side of the Top 40 song and frankly, my dear, many men don't like it at all.

But the action of leering tenaciously remains in male territory; sort of an extension from Neanderthal romps that left many women with straighter hair than they were born with. But the act is still one of domination, of stereotyping women just by their figure and their sex while asserting the power of males over females.

What pleasure is derived from embarassing or scaring women with blatently sexual words, glances or physical actions? What gives men the privilege to believe they are part of a boys' club type of activity that can be laughed at over a couple of beers and shared with friendly nudges?

Leering is not a casual, friendly glance or smile that expresses admiration of another human being. It's figuratively ripping off a woman's clothes, putting a bag over her head and raping her. Rape, because most women aren't willing to jump into bed with these catcalling cowboys. Watch the lasso ropes, boys, one day they might be bucking the wrong bronco.

Leering is not tough, it's not sexy and it's certainly no civilized way to meet a woman. Leering is a display of insecurity and insensitivity. How can a man feel good about subjecting another to mental anguish? How can anybodv?

Empathy is a key to understanding leering. Think how most women hate being subjected to X-ray looks, selective anatomical dissection, vulgar verboseness and pseudo compliments. It makes many women feel like inflatable "Love dolls" that live in closets of a leerer's mind.

Leering throws any intellectual advancements right out of a perfectly good mind because of its inhumaneness. Too often, the euphoria men experience after leering can become more addictive, but the gargoyle-like act should be set in stone or ice. Think what a face resembles while leering. Freezer burn, anyone?

Alas, though both men and women think with their heads, many men think with a different head than women do.

What is completely puzzling is the fact that some women need to be whistled at or be the recipient of moronic lines like, "Hey, baby. . ." It's one thing for a woman to dress nice to feel good about herself or look good in her selected male's eyes. It's another when women totter on high heels and slather on makeup to grocery shop or go to classes. Some women are so insecure of their beauty that leering affirms their sexual desirability and their physical power over other women.

But that can sometimes go too far, for the leg-enhancing stiletto heels could becomes a ball and chain when that woman may need to run for her life. She asked for it, right? No, not then or ever, for leering — though not a common prelude to rape — can still horrify women, making them wary of meeting another man's eyes or cause an adrenalin rush after hearing male footsteps approach from behind.

Sure, the struggle against leering is two-sided. For women, the struggle is not to expect or appreciate such acts and to realize that, utterly unfortunately, such actions should best be ignored. For men, the struggle also involves a sense of self. Where do men draw the line in trying to be attractive to the opposite sex versus shopping for pieces of meat in sleazy supermarkets? No generic items exist on either side, however. Each individual, male or female, reacts to sexual attraction or sexual attack-tion in different ways.

The hope is for more humane, controlled and civilized actions to express interest in a woman; an interest and a personality and not a rubber stamp of insenitivity and callousness that somewhat correlates to notches on a bedpost. Remember the adage, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," but update it and think to watch what you do before the act returns to grab you. Un-happy hunting.

Memories of Kennedy

By Asghar Nowrouz

The aftershock of the assassination is so vibrant that everyone who heard about it 20 years ago not only recalls the incident, but also thinks back to what he or she was doing when they heard the news. The memory is so vivid that I have been unable to compare it with any other incident.

The assassination of John F. Kennedy, ironically, gained reputation at Regis College in New England, where the faculty and the students did the unlikely. According to my friend, Patricia Kenney, who taught world literature there, the ominous news trembled the Catholic school for five days.

The cloistered students, who were studying to be nuns, were forbidden to watch television, listen to the radio, read any news publication or have any contact with the outside world.

"These typical American kids were learning how to live a deeply religious life," said Kenney, who together with her colleagues decided to "break tradition" and transfer a big television set from the faculty lounge to the auditorium. For five days, approximately 200 students cloistered themselves in the auditorium in front of the tube, "watching history taking place," said Kenney. Food was brought to the students by faculty and other students as they watched the grim spectacle of JFK's funeral procession.

"In my 24 years on campus, I've never seen such an emotional reaction to any news event," said Jerrold Werthimer, professor of journalism at SF State, who was advisor to the Daily Gater, now Phoenix.

The Gater staff, equipped with an Associated Press teletype which was producing stories of the vile act, posted the wire on the walls of the HLL's second floor.

"Students literally cried and screamed at the printed words before them," said Werthimer.

The infamous news had an immediate response almost everywhere in the world.

I was 12, living in Afghanistan, and I remember well. I was standing by the bathroom, where my mother and a maid were washing clothes. Outside, the fall sun was about die. It was gloomy and washing clothes was the gloomiest chore. The two were industriously washing, rinsing and wringing. My sister came in from downtown and impatiently said, "Kennedy got killed." My mother, who had seen Jack's pictures in newspapers and magazines, changed position from squatting to sitting and said, "Weeeee."

Her hands coated with suds were out of the wash basin and soapy water was dripping from her fingertips into the basin, like blood was dripping out of the assassin's fingers, the blood of a nation.

Today, I asked my mother why she reacted the way she did 20 years ago. She said, "My son, he was young, handsome and full of pride."

GINAL DEFECTIVE

Prof gives sober preview of nuclear devastation

By Paula Nichols

A nuclear blast equivalent to 25 megatons of TNT, or five to 10 times the intensity of the Hiroshima bomb, would kill half the population in the northern hemisphere, according to John Birks, asociate professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado.

"Most people think nuclear war means total annihilation," Birks said. "But in fact, half the people in your country can possibly recover," he said.

Birks spoke Monday to a group of 25 SF State students and faculty at the Student Union about the effects of nuclear explosions. He showed slides and a six-minute film narrated by scientist Carl Sagan. The two-hour presentation was sponsored by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, a campus organization. Birks was in San Francisco to address a national meeting of the American Geophysical Union Tuesday.

Birks, 37, wrote "The Atmosphere After a Nuclear War: Twilight at Noon," a study co-authored with Paul J. Crutzen, director of the Max Planck Institute for Chemistry in Germany, and advised Sagan on his study entitled, "The World After Nuclear War."

Birks said three kinds of nuclear blasts will cause death. "A ground burst would set off shock waves to flatten buildings in cities. People outdoors would be killed by flying bricks and debris."

A short, direct explosion would heat the air to very high temperatures, "as hot as the inside of an airplane engine," said Birks. Ozone, which protects the earth from the sun's ultra-violet radiation, would be destroyed. Birks said scientists estimate it would take ten years for the ozone layer to return to normal.

"Radiation heat would kill half of the people and create huge fireballs. Whole cities and 360,000 square miles of forest would burn," said Birks. Smoke in the atmosphere would cause a temperature inversion. Ashes would produce dust clouds.

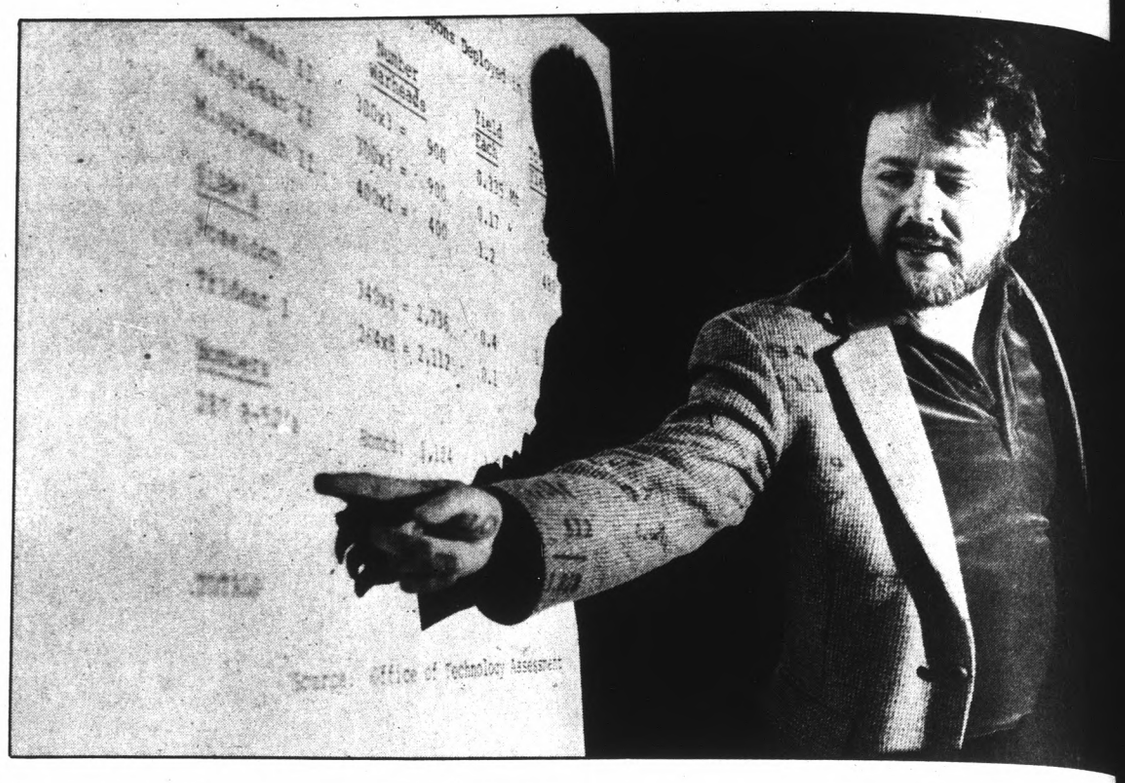
Dust and smoke in the air would block the sun, changing the global atmosphere. The days would be darker than moonlight and temperatures would drop to 10 to 20 degrees below freezing. Photosynthesis of sunlight for plants, food production and the ocean's ecological system would be stopped. Plants and ocean life would die and food would be contaminated.

"Just to let you know things are not all that simple," said Birks sarcastically, eliciting nervous laughter from the audience, "as a result of ultra-violet radiation, animals and humans will become blinded. It's like being snow-blinded while skiing," said Birks.

The third type of blast, an air blast, is what hit Hiroshima, said Birks. People would be burned to death.

When asked what he thought of the television movie "The Day After," Birks said, "It upset a lot of people but it tremendously understated the effects. It didn't show the burned people."

The more people recognize how horrible nuclear war is, the better, Birks said, "because I don't think the government will disarm until the public demands it."



John Birks, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, spoke at SF State Monday about the effects of nuclear explosions. " 'The Day After' trememdously underestimated the effects," he said.

Socialist newspapers have few readers on campus

By Deidre Harrison

Despite a trend towards conservatism among college students, some very unconservative socialist and communist papers circulate on campus. But not many students read them.

"They're party papers, too preoccupied with their own biases to be trustworthy," said Marshal Windmiller, professor of international relations.

"Most people dismiss these papers as propaganda sheets," he said. "I might read one if someone thrusts it into my hands, just to see if the party line has changed. It generally hasn't."

Though actual readership of these and other alternative papers varies, Carl Bloice, executive editor of the leftist paper People's World, said there has been a considerable increase in circulation of his publication in the last few months.

"More people are reading the paper, more people are writing letters, more people are offering to write articles," he said. "People are disturbed with their government. They're casting off apathy and indifference. They want to read a paper like ours."

People's World, sold from a news stand on 19th and Holloway, calls itself "The Voice of the Left for over 40 Years." Though not officially a communist paper, Bloice said. "The paper is about the material concerns, struggles and activities of concern to working people."

Topics covered in the Nov. 19 edition include the nation-wide Greyhound strike, the demands of the local Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union and a building trades strike in Southern California. Editorials criticize the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the stationing of U.S. troops in Lebanon.

"We believe that what is absolutely needed now is a strategy of the left for the defeat of Reagan. Not just Ronald Reagan, but Reaganism. We see Reaganism as a threat to peace, given the rise in the cold war atmosphere, militarism and jingoism."

Bloice calls his paper patriotic without hesitation. "Patriotism is not blindly following what someone in Washington says, that's jingoism. Patriotism is acting in the sincere and genuine belief that what you're promoting is the best for your country.

"We want the greatest good for the greatest number. What is best for the workers is best for the country."

The Militant, a "socialist newsweekly published in the interest of working people," is hawked outside the Student Union.

"We're not an objective newspaper, but then most newspapers aren't. We take the side of people fighting for freedom all over the world," said Jerry Friewirth, chairman of the Socialist Workers Party, a Berkeley group that distributes the New York-based paper.

"We write about what the U.S. does around the world, how this administration's whole policy is to make war on working people around the world," he said. "Even in this country, that's true. Look at the Greyhound strike."

The Nov. 4 issue covered the U.S. invasion of Grenada and the protests that followed. An editorial states that what the U.S. feared in Grenada was not the possible deaths of American medical students but a working socialist government run by common people. The editorial predicts invasion of Nicaragua is imminent.

Patriotism, which Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines as "love for or devotion to country," is a moot question to Friewirth.

"The ills of this society are deep within its fabric. The only way to change those ills is from top to bottom, like they were trying to do in Grenada before the U.S. interfered," Friewirth said.

"We support working people running their own candidates for political office, but it doesn't matter who is president. The problems with this society are built into the system," he said.

"The Revolutionary Worker, also sold outside the Student Union, calls itself "The Voice of the Revolutionary Communist Party, U.S.A." The paper covers international news of the Revolutionary Communist Party, and provides commentaries on other news, such as the breakdown of arms talks in Geneva and on the ABC programs "The Day After" and "Viewpoint."

The article on the Soviet refusal to continue the Geneva talks said, "Americans were chortling with delight, celebrating their victory at the breakdown of the Geneva talks." In an article on "The Day After," the "Viewpoint" panel of Henry Kissinger, Carl Sagan, William Buckley, Robert McNamara, Brent Scowcroft and Elie Weisel is called "a panoply of notorious war criminals and imperialist degenerates."

An excerpt from the text of a speech given by Bob Avakian, chairman of the Central Committee of the U.S. Communist Party, is reprduced on a full page. In that speech, Avakian refers to the capitalist system as "decadent, parasitic and dying."

The Militant, which claims to "print the truth every week," sold 41 new subscriptions in San Francisco last month. The number of existing subscriptions was not available. No circulation figures were available for the Chicago based Revolutionary Worker.

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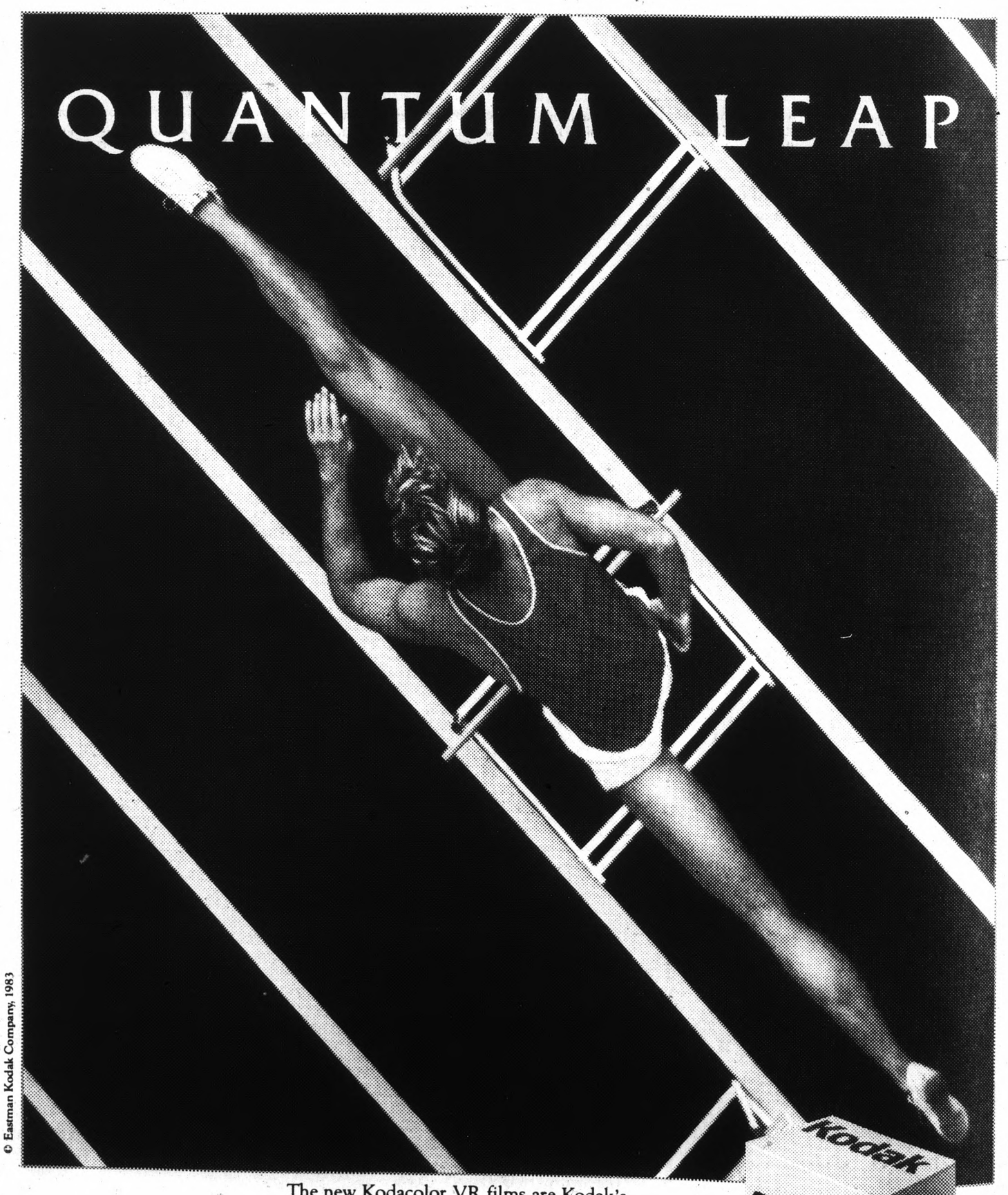

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Women's Center wants women

Karen Jeffries

irector Brenda Johnson said inge has taken place" in the focus of rimarily feminist-oriented SF State nen's Center.

ow the center is directed by a ear-old woman who does not call elf a feminist per se, but rather a hu- ist who is attempting to broaden its itional feminist aim to include all en.

For me, it is not just a struggle for en's rights, it's a struggle for an rights. Of course women's rights incorporated in all that. For me, ever, the rights of Third World peo- really hit home," said Brenda John- who was appointed by AS President k Gilliam to manage the historically -line feminist organization.

ohnson said expectations for the er's director to be a feminist are frustrating and hard to understand.

You don't have to be a feminist or a e, black or Asian person to have this ion. There's such a wide range of en on this campus with different pectives on life; so why does a par- ar type of woman have to have this ion?

don't think the director has to be a nist or whatever to make sure peo- re served. By no means are feminists cted."

ough the hand-painted sign on the en's Center door reads, "We're , please come in," not too many le visit the center in the Student n. That's one problem Johnson she hopes to change.

t's not a lack of enthusiasm sur- ding the center," she said. "A lot eople just don't know about us. If became aware, the doors will be to them to come visit and maybe nteer.

When people see that we're doing a ty of programs for all campus wo- we hope they will become aware realize that we do programs for all en and not just one group."

Johnson asserted that one goal of the center, consistent with this year's Associated Students policy, is to reach a diversity of people as well as concentrate on the needs of minorities.

"I'm a representative of the AS ticket, and part of its campaign goals was helping Third World and working-class students, but that doesn't exclude everybody else," she said.

"These people have been kind of neglected in the past in terms of student government and organizations. One of the reasons I was hired is because it's important for Third World women to realize that this is their center, too."

That goal has met opposition, Johnson said. A common criticism of organizations, the AS notwithstanding, is that they are self-serving and biased.

"I've heard rumors that some people will come here and assume that since they see a black director, we're only serving Third World women without even asking me what we do," she said.

"This is their center. It is a reflection of campus women and we're not just doing what the staff wants. We're doing programs for all campus women and not for ourselves."

Gilliam said the AS encounters similar presumptions. He said Johnson and the Women's Center are "just as successful as we have been, if not more" in both fulfilling the AS ticket and countering opposition.

Gilliam said he is pleased with Johnson as director and the programs the center sponsors.

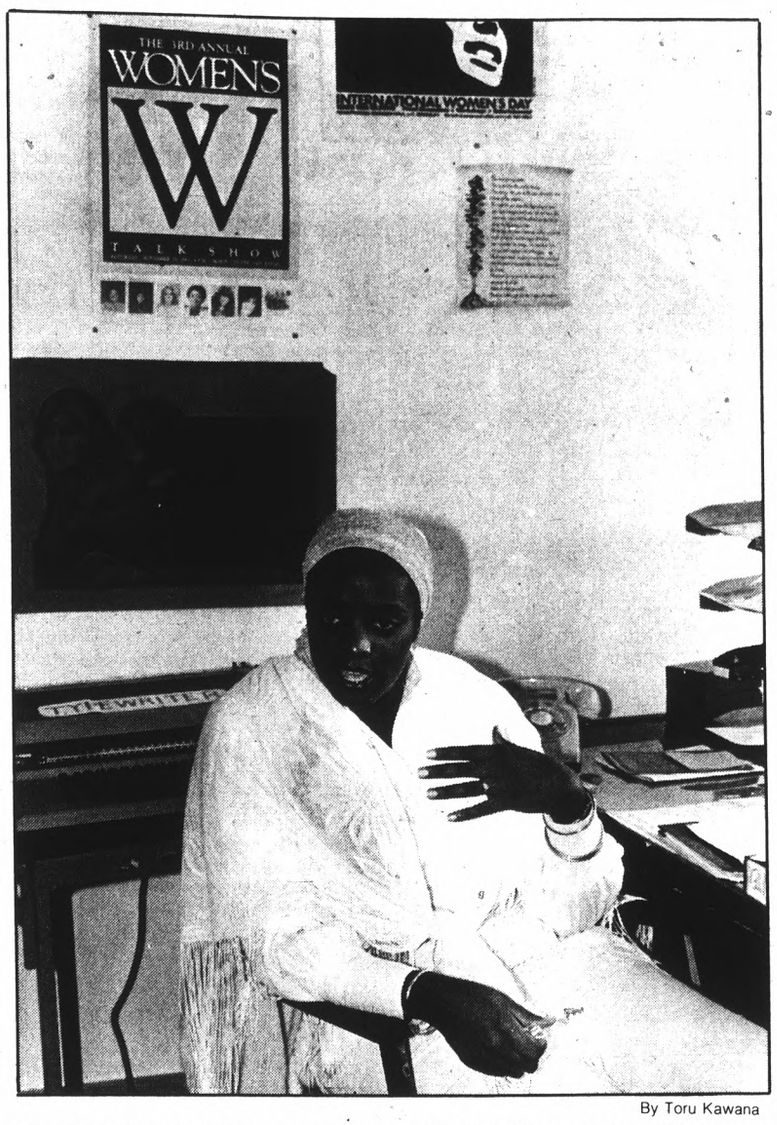
Johnson, a graduate student in rehabilitative counseling, said her one-year administrative position has several responsibilities. One is to manage the approximately $20,000 budget — increased from last year by $2,284 — into various programs such as workshops, lectures and entertainment.

She asserted that programming decisions are collective and come from various sources. Usually, Associate Director Sharon Fleming, Media Coordinator Angela Spell and Clerical Assistant Renita Webb form a matrix of program suggestions from either themselves or the center's 15 volunteers, who receive credit for instigating programs.

The center sponsored "Alliance Against Women's Oppression" and "Third World Women in the Media." It is gearing up for International Women's Week in March, an event Johnson called "the biggest one the center puts on. We have spent a lot of time on that."

The Women's Center sponsored Monday's lecture on sexual harrassment and today's Children's Holiday Festival. The festival in intended to raise money for the SF State Child Care Center.

Johnson's qualifications for the $450-a-month position are a background in peer counseling with low-income Oakland youths, former president of the SF State chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha, and administrative and teacher's aide duties with the Psychology Department for two years.



By Toru Kawana

Director Brenda Johnson wants diversity in both visitors and programming for the Women's Center.

Disabled infants can learn at home

By Pamela Wilson

Children with developmental disabilities, who only a decade ago might have been institutionalized for life, are now gaining skills that will allow them to live as semi-independent adults.

They can learn these skills, beginning at birth, with pioneering programs offered at such places as the San Francisco Infant Center, founded by SF State professor Marci Hanson.

Hanson, who has worked with developmentally disabled children for nine years, said that with early "intervention," children can gain survival skills which will allow them to function in a normal environment.

Hanson has become recognized as an expert in the field of special education through her work with handicapped children and their parents. Hanson will discuss the San Francisco Infant Center on NBC's "Today" show tomorrow at 8:15 a.m.

The center is based in a classroom at Jose Ortega Elementary School. The staff members, including a special education teacher, physical therapist, occupational therapist, speech therapist and an education coordinator, work with 20 infants and toddlers who have a wide range of developmental disabilities.

The program, Hanson said, "aims to keep kids as close as possible to the normal developmental ranges.

"By providing enriched early experience," Hanson said, the children can progress at a rate closer to what would be expected of the average child. "Early intervention services, beginning at birth," Hanson said, mean there is hope that "many will be integrated with normal peers."

Hanson began working with handicapped children at the University of Oregon, where she set up a program for children with Downs Syndrome and their parents. Downs Syndrome, also known as mongolism, is a form of developmental disability caused by a chromosomal abnormality that occurs at conception. Before the 1970s, many parents of Downs Syndrome children were urged by pediatricians to send their children to board-and-care homes because the children were thought to have very limited potential.

At the University of Oregon, Hanson said her program was aimed at answering the question, "Can we teach parents to be the teachers of their children?" Hanson said she discovered the answer was a definite "yes."

She has since published "Teaching Your Downs Syndrome Infant: A Guide for Parents," a book which provides a curriculum for parents to use with their infants.

The children Hanson worked with in Oregon are now nine years old. "Are are involved with normal peers some part of the day," Hanson said. "Some are in a normal classroom all day long.

"We haven't changed Downs Syndrome," Hanson said. "We haven't removed the extra chromosome. But we have changed these children's ability to perform in a normal environment. Our major focus is working with the family."

Children are only at the center two mornings a week. "We won't have much impact unless we work with the whole family," Hanson said.

Parents attend the center with their children once a week. With children under 18 months, staff members work on an individual basis with the parent and child. In the toddler group (18 months to three years of age), the teachers and parents work to help the child learn readiness skills for going on to a preschool setting.

Joan LaPoint, education coordinator at the center, said the staff assesses each child's strengths and weaknesses. "Can the child get his clothes on and off? Can he feed himself without assistance?" she said.

According to LaPoint, some children lack the ability to focus on specific tasks. By screening off areas and giving a child lots of attention, parents and teachers make gradual progress at helping the child to tune in. Home visits by the center's staff once a week also help the parent with suggestions on how to help their child learn at home. Parents can remove distractions at home until the child gains the ability to screen out distractions for themselves.

In addition to serving children and their parents, the San Francisco Infant Center is also a research and training site for students, teachers, therapists and doctors. LaPoint said two SF State students work at the center each semester, gaining teaching experience. Several more SF State students visit the center for shorter periods to get test experience and observe the program.

Use of sign language is one experiment that has yielded success with children who are not hearing impaired.

Susan Applin, special education teacher at the center, said signing while speaking to a child gives him "another way to get the information."

Applin noted that spoken words are transitory. When she signs, she can keep her hands in the gesture for a few additional seconds. "I can keep the sign going," Applin said. "This gives them more time to get the information."

Signing has also worked well with children who can only make a few speech sounds. "There is a high level of frustration for these kids," Applin said. When the child says only "bu, bu," Applin can't tell if they want a book, a ball or a bus. Once they learn signs, they can make themselves understood. "When language is successful, they use it more," Applin said.

enter stresses importance of internships

Bruce Siegel

mployers seek employees with ific skills. And students can obtain e skills through internships, said iko Todd, career counselor at SF e's Career Center.

ternships also teach students to app- assroom skills to a work situation. n internship is an off-campus job, r paid or unpaid, that enables nts to develop work skills related to field of study.

ternships are available to students all departments, said Todd.

id internships are more often ded to juniors and seniors who've ired skills either through their studies or through previous work experience. Freshmen and sophomore can usually develop their skills with unpaid internships and volunteer positions.

An unpaid internship is a partnership. The company trains the student and the student volunteers his time, said Dan Begonia, chairman of Field Based Learning at SF State.

Because a paid employee supervises and trains an intern, even an unpaid internship can cost a corporation over $1,000 a month, he said.

When a recruiting officer from the government, or from the business world contacts the Career Center requesting student interns with specific skills, a counselor from the center refers these internships to the appropriate school, said Todd.

Announcements for internships directed to a specific department are usually displayed on bulletin boards posted by either faculty or administrators from that department.

In addition to internships, several programs offer students hands-on experience in their field of study.

Many internships, part-time jobs and volunteer positions often provide students with opportunities to develop marketable work skills.

Part-time jobs and volunteer positions often provide students with opportunities to develop marketable work skills.

The mentorship program, started by members of the humanities department, offers humanities students a chance to "get out there in the field," said Begonia.

Through the mentorship program a student is assigned to accompany a professional person, such as a corporate executive, an office manager or a sales director, while he or she works.

There are two types of "Cooperative Education, an alternative program where students work full-time six months out of the year then attend school full-time for six months, and a parallel program where students work 20 hours a week and go to school part-time," said Todd.

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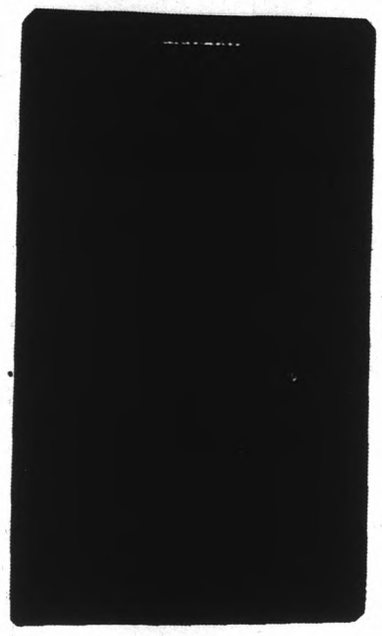

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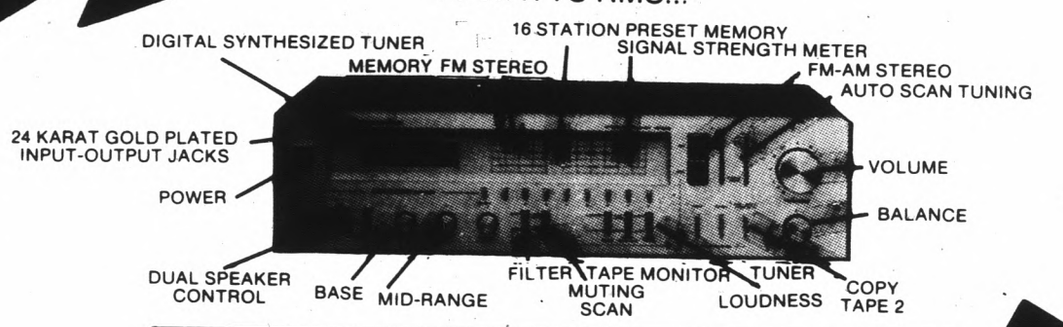

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The shy mountain people of Laos

By Tim Donohue

Hmong tribesmen, refugees from the mountainous region of Laos numbering approximately 500 in the Bay Area, are bound in a determined struggle to succeed in this society and to retain the ethnicity of their hidden culture, said Ying Vang, president of the Richmond Branch of the Lao Family Community.

"When the Hmong refugees first arrived here (in 1975 while fleeing from Vietnam's invasion of Laos), most were so poorly educated they could not even read or write their own language which made it very difficult for them to learn English," Vang said of his people, who survived on rice and corn farming and fought for the CIA in the Vietnam War.

"The Hmongs living in the mountains didn't have newspapers or TVs and didn't understand the concept of time," Vang said.

"It's been difficult for 45- to 65-year-old Hmongs who have never been to school in their life to get a proper job here," he said. "It's too difficult for them to study and they're telling me, 'But I want to work — not study.' "

Vang, 29, escaped to California in 1976. He said most Hmongs in the Bay Area have been relegated to menial jobs such as dishwashers, janitors and painters because of their weak communication skills.

Vang added that a lack of familiarity with how the U.S. labor market operates, the language barrier and the difficulty in accepting the moral values of this society have economically impaired and isolated many of the Hmong.

He said that some of the Hmong are living in the poorest sections of the Bay Area.

"One family of seven is living in a studio apartment in the Tenderloin. But the Hmongs are very hard working and are beginning to adjust to the ways of this society," he said. "The Hmong children are learning quickly and their situation is improving."

Cultural differences between the primative mountain life of the Hmong and the "freedom" offered by Western society has also confused and disturbed many Hmong families, said Joseph Dao, a counselor for the Center For Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement in downtown San Francisco.

"In the Asian culture, children are taught to respect their parents and grandparents — to live together and to share food together," Dao said. "But many children of the refugees are becoming like native Americans and always going off with friends. This is making a lot of refugee adults very unhappy.

"Many Southeast Asian children have readily adopted the style here. For instance, it is easy for girls and boys to make friends with each other here, but in Southeast Asia, children (of the opposite sex) are kept apart," the counselor said.

"People kiss on the streets here, but in the Laotion society you can't kiss in public. So when Hmong parents see their children adopting these kinds of American ways, it's most distressing to them," Dao said.

The Asian society values their elders while American culture emphasizes youth, said Dan Baker, who supervises federal expenditures for refugee programs in California for the Department of Health and Human Services.

"And many of the older Hmong must now depend on their kids who have picked up English first or have found jobs. There is a source of anxiety here because of these role and responsibility changes that must be dealt with," Baker said.

"The Hmong have lived in a closed society for many generations and they are not too trusting of any outside groups, even other Asian groups," said Dao, a Vietnamese refugee who arrived in the United States in 1975.

"We do have family counseling here but many refugee parents, particularly the Hmong parents, are ashamed to come here to help solve their domestic problems," Dao said. "The Hmong are a very shy culture."

Vang, who has four children, said it is up to the head of the Hmong household to solve family problems. "It's not right to take our problems to someone who would not understand us," he said.

Vang said his organization, the Lao Family Community, provides Bay Area Hmongs with family counseling if problems cannot be solved at home, gives job assistance and language training, teaches children about their native culture and language and assists Laotians in adjusting to the American way of life.

"Living in this society can be distressing for many Hmong people. When their children get sick they don't know how to tell the doctor what's wrong — that the baby won't eat or always throws up. Few people understand their dialect," Dao said.

The Hmong have also had a problem helping their children progress in this society, "because they cannot help with their children's education — they can't even help with their kids' homework because they don't understand English well enough," Dao said.

He added that the Hmong have a great determination to succeed and predicted the Hmong will be completely assimilated into this society within a few generations.

By Genaro Molina

Ying Vang, president of the Lao Family Community, is dedicated to helping his people.

"Most employers compliment the hard work of the Hmong people. In time, they'll make it here," he said.

Dao added many Southeast Asians have suffered job discrimination and that this has hurt the Hmongs integration into this society. "The job dropout rate is high among Hmong and other Asian refugees compared to local people because employers sometimes deny fringe benefits such as health care and pay less to refugees. It's better for many refugees to stay on welfare," Dao said.

Dao complained that cutbacks in federal aid to the the Center For Southeast Asian Refugee Resettlement has forced four San Francisco counselors to be laid off this year. "The nearest Hmong counselor is in San Rafael," Dao said, adding that the Center still handles most San Francisco Hmong cases.

Vang, who fled from Loas in 1976, added many Americans "don't even know our people exist. They think that all Southeast Asians are either Vietnamese or Chinese. There are many ethnic groups from that region and they are all being treated the same. Our people can't accept that."

"The Hmong culture is very different," he said. "We have a special appreciation for large families, and children are taught to respect their parents — they must still obey their parents as adults." Vang said cultural recognition and pride are an important part of the Hmong society in the Bay Area and many older Hmongs are worried their children will forget their heritage.

"I spoke to my 9-year-old cousin last week in our native language and he didn't understand me," Vang said. "In 10 years, the Hmong children will have lost all their culture and we will become a forgotten people."

In 1968, 600,000 Hmong lived in Laos, Vang said, adding that many thousands of Hmongs have died since then because of the Vietnamese invasion and starvation. Few made it through the mountains to safety in Thailand.

"The Vietnamese are now killing all the Hmong people because Hmong soldiers attacked the Ho Chi Minh trail inside Laos during the war," Vang said, adding the CIA paid the soldiers about $50 a month. "They (the communists) are even using yellow rain (chemical warfare) on our people."

Sandinista Nicaragua: no hurry to improve conditions

By Starr A. Wilson

Starr Wilson is a SF State student whose family has resided in Nicaragua since 1972. She went to Nicaragua twice before the 1979 takeover of the Somoza government and twice after that. Her most recent visit was during Thanksgiving.

GRANADA, Nicaragua — No one is ever in a hurry in Granada. Driving in the city is purely improvisational and survival on the road depends on one's sense of awareness. There are no traffic lights and stop signs are ignored. Severely dented Toyota trucks are the most visible vehicles, usually hauling people in their beds.

As buses ramble along the country roads, three-foot high, white unmarked crosses dot the roadside where people have tumbled off the sides or tops of overloaded buses or fallen through rusted truck railings, only to be run over by following cars. Because of the high humidity and heat, the dead are immediately buried next to the road where they were hit.

To create safer conditions, rickety trucks have been banned on the country roads, even though they still drive on the city roads. At each zone crossing, the Sandinistas stop every car and check drivers' licenses and plates and search trunks. The road checks are set up at every major intersection going into and out of Managua, the capitol.

Not much has changed since the revolution. Plaintive-faced beggars with outstretched hands creep along bus stops or roam marketplaces.

Even with government programs to feed and educate the masses, there is not enough food. Illiteracy is still a problem, and families send their sons out of the country to avoid having them inducted into the Sandinista army.

"There was a 20 percent drop in college attendance," says Roberto Alvarez, a Managuan international banker.

"Mom and Pop" stores that used to abound in the Somoza era now stand empty. The once-prosperous, mile-long shopping center in Managua houses Sandinista offices.

"They don't believe in consumerism," continues Alvarez. "People in Managua can't get supplies, so they drive to Granada."

In Granada's marketplace, dirty-faced, barefoot children cling to their mothers' aproned skirts as the street-peddling women chat and eat in rings of two or three.

Shopping in Granada bears no resemblance to shopping in the United States. First there is no electricity. The decaying smell of rotted food permeates the air. There are no drainage ditches. A sewage system is unheard of. Shoppers have to furnish their own plastic bags and containers for anything bought.

Buying good food means bargaining to get the best price.

Even Sandinista guards buy supplies for their troops in the marketplace in Managua.

"We pick up food three times a week," said Pfc. Vallejo Davila, a striking black-haired 25-year-old. "There are more than 500 in my group," he continued as he nervously fingered the butt of his rifle while his five companions loaded food supplies onto a cattle truck.

Teenage Sandinista guards milled about, chatting with friends in groups of two or three.

"I hear good and bad things about the United States. Mostly bad," said Davila.

Newspapers under the present government are strictly controlled by the government. Headlines in La Prensa, Barricada and El Nuevo Diario refer to the "sinister plans" of Americans, call Americans "devils" or declare, "We will kill all the Yankees in Nicaragua." The same pages carry articles of mission work and medical assistance being given by American organizations.

Spanish billboards (translated) read, "We are better preparing our territorial military organization for defense." Multi-colored, spray-painted graffiti on empty blocks of houses declare "Sandino vive."

On what is known as Embassy Row in Managua, the American and Russian embassies face each other and are guarded by Sandinistas.

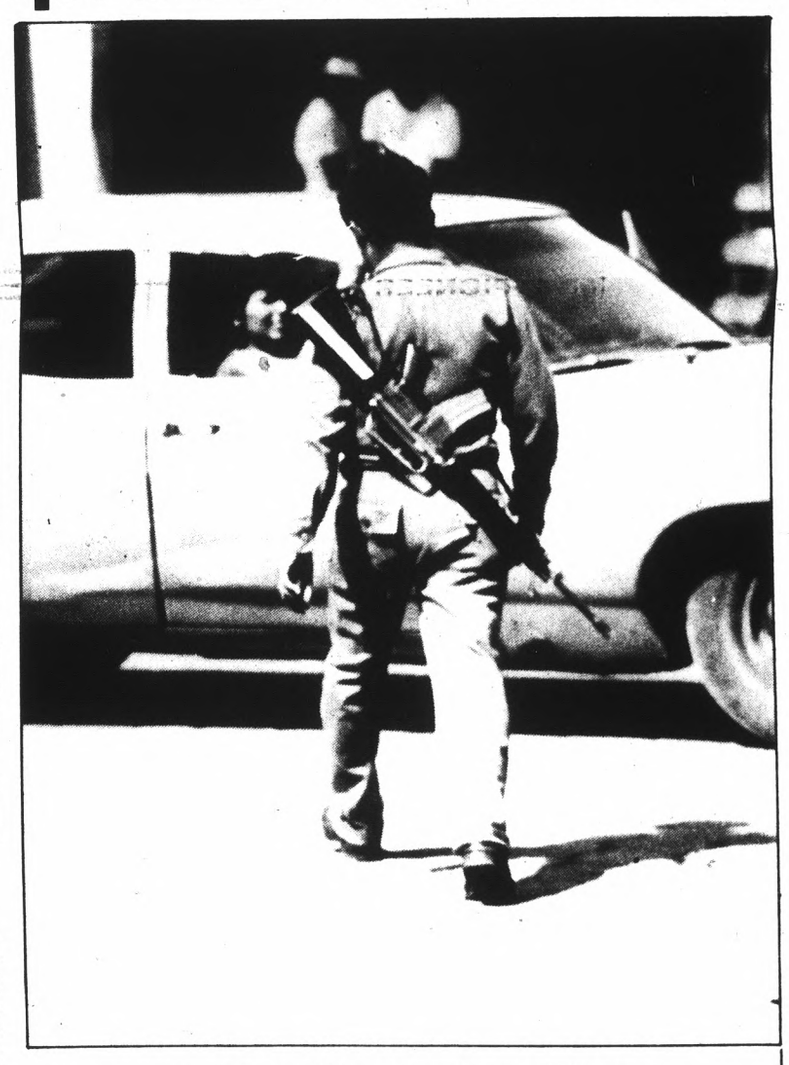
"They (the Sandinistas) feel that if they give 24-hour protection to the American and Russian embassies as well as ensure that every American and Russian life is protected in Nicaragua, they will be safe," said Alvarez, a resident of Embassy Row.

It appears the Sandinista government is attempting to undertake the mammoth task of attempting to feed knowledge and food to its hungry populace but doesn't have either the expertise or the skills to do so. Only in Managua can improvement be seen. But the outlying areas appear unchanged, except for blocks of empty bullet-holed, graffiti-laden homes faced by pot-holed roads.

Progress has been slow in Nicaragua. It appears no one is in a hurry to improve conditions. Not even the government.

Photos by Starr A. Wilson

Children stand outside their one-room dwelling in Granada.



A gun-toting Sandinista soldier on the streets of Managua.

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Teaching lacks status, claims dean

Some anticipate teacher shortage in California

By Lynn Porter

Wanted: professional with five years college for a job offering a beginning annual salary of $13,000 and low status. Should be willing to relocate.

Over 1,000 California school districts may be placing this ad more often as enrollment in schools increases because of a rising birth rate and retirement of many teachers.

Many are worried the ad may not be answered. As a result, the state Senate introduced bill 813 which will increase teachers' starting salaries to $18,000 over the next three years.

In a recent speech, Bill Honig, California superintendent of public instruction, expressed concern that only 4 or 5 percent of college students now consider teaching as a career, compared with 23 percent seven years ago. And the California State University system chancellor's office recently cited a Gallup poll which found only 45 percent of all parents would like their child to teach, contrasted with 75 percent in 1969.

In Los Angeles, school began this year with approximately 1,000 teaching vacancies, many of which had to be filled with emergency-credentialed teachers, according to Leonard Meshover, associate dean of academic affairs for the School of Education at SF State.

Students have stayed away from teaching, said Meshover, for three reasons: lack of jobs, money and status.

"When I went into teaching it was considered fairly close to being an attorney," said Meshover.

This is no longer true. Meshover said the decline in teachers' status is a result of a decline in salaries relative to other professions. Our society puts its money where its values are, Meshover said.

Some school districts pay the school bus driver more than they pay the teachers, he said.

Meshover said enrollment in SF State's credential program has leveled off after a marked decrease in the 1970s.

Diminished status may also be caused by the public's negative perception of teachers' skill levels. The state Commission on Teacher Credentialing reported recently 31 percent of SF State graduates who took the California Basic Educational Skills Test — a test which measures 12th grade proficiency in reading, writing and math — could not pass it. California Magazine reports 37 percent of California's full-time teachers who took the test flunked it.

Barbara Silcox, an SF State credential student and student teacher who passed the CBEST, said, by itself, the test is not a good indicator of how well a teacher will do. According to Silcox, some people don't do well on tests and making a generalization on the basis of one test is impossible. She said she believes a student teachers' performance in the classroom and the evaluation of the student's teachers in the program should also be considered.

The pay scale doesn't bother Silcox. She had been working at a private school earning $400 a month and working as a waitress on the side to make ends meet. She said any regular paycheck will be an improvement. Her goal is to be a good teacher.

"I just want to be good in my own classroom," she said. Currently in the job market, Silcox is in a better position than most because she is willing to relocate.

According to Corwin Bjonerud, dean of the Department of Elementary Education at SF State, the need for teachers may not be felt as strongly in the Bay Area as in other areas in California. Many young families have been priced out of the housing market in the area, especially in San Francisco, causing a decline in school enrollment. However, said Bjonerud, if teachers want to move to Walnut Creek or Benicia where there is new construction, they will have a better chance of getting a job.

Judi Mar, and SF State student who is seeking her single subject teaching credential, said she was not forced to relocate when she began her career only because her parents supported her financially.

Instead, Mar, who currently teaches refugee children at the Francisco Middle School in North Beach, was assigned substitute teaching jobs in what she calls ghetto areas of Hunters Point and Sunnydale. Many new teachers must be substitute teachers before they teach full- time, she added.

For Lane Rochelle, who received her teaching credential from the University of California at Davis and was a student teacher in the Davis area, poor pay and the lack of status were some of the reasons she decided not to teach after getting her credential. Rochelle said a teacher's salary is meager, especially if the teacher happens to live in a city where housing costs are high.

"Teachers are supposed to be like nurses," she said. "They're supposed to work for free because they're dedicated." That attitude, Rochelle said, will eventually push many more teachers out the system.

Legal eyes to view AS routine business

By Alex Neill

The Associated Students Board of Directors is calling its lawyers.

AS Business Manager James McDuffie said at yesterday's board meeting that lawyers representing the AS were scheduled to meet soon with university officials concerning "routine business." The lawyers will now try to convey the seriousness of the business that goes on in the AS, he said.

"We're not dealing with marbles around here, we're dealing with over a half-million dollars," he said.

McDuffie said the university administration had been "acting like the mother in a mother and son relationship.

"When two companies deal with each other, they take each other seriously; treat each other like equals. The AS is a business, a non-profit corporation registered by the State of California. We want to be treated as business equals," he said.

University officials were not available for comment last night.

While McDuffie was vague on specifics, he did seem to be particularly incensed by a meeting of AS Board of Director members with the Budget Review Board Tuesday.

McDufie indicated the meeting went smoothly, but objected to what he felt was a condescending attitude from the university. "Their attitude is not conducive to serious business," he said.

Bob Hite, university accounting officer, was at the meeting and said he was surprised at McDuffie's charges.

"I don't think I've ever treated then as less than the professionals they are," he said. "But, in dealing in any organization the size of this university, there are inevitably some misunderstandings, frustrations with bureaucracy. I hope it was an isolated problem," he said.

At issue during the Budget Review Board meeting was an AS resolution requesting a $75,000 AS budget increase to help pay AS work-study students from February to the end of the school year. The AS is short of money for that period because it received only $62,000 of the $114,000 it had requested for the year.

Specifics of the resolution were worked out at the Budget Review Board meeting yesterday. Now the resolution must be passed at the Budget Review Board before going on to President Chia-Wei Woo.

David O. Shipp, faculty advisor to the AS Board of Directors, said he felt the Budget Review Board meeting "started slowly, but went pretty well.

Shipp said during the Budget Review Board meeting both groups discussed AS' $22,000 debt to the university. The AS objected to payment of the bill because it was incurred by past AS administrations.

"The AS is obligated to pay that bill," he said."They (the administration) were remiss in not pressuring past adminstrations to pay their bills. I doubt the amount will even be reduced.

"Where the student governments are transient, the administration is constant and should provide some direction to them so they can avoid these kinds of problems," Shipp said.

In other matters, Clifford Stewart, AS speaker of the legislature, announced a campus safety tour will conducted by AS board members and Department of Public Safety officials on Tuesday at 6:30 p.m. The tour is intended to identify unsafe and poorly lit areas of the campus.

Students tackle marathon exam

By Ingrid Becker

Their foreheads creased by worry, 94 drained students stumbled out of classrooms in SF State's Thornton Hall Saturday after taking the LSAT — the rigorous law school entrance exam.

The score on the Law School Admissions Test determines the future for law school hopefuls. Together with grade point average, the figure is used to determine applicants' eligibility. There is a lot of pressure to do well on the exam. While the national median score is 30.5 out of a possible 49, admissions directors at prestigious schools such as Boalt Hall at the University of California, Berkeley and Hastings College of Law in San Francisco look for scores above 35.

Taking the test is a dreaded and feared event by pre-law students. "There's no way you can prepare for the intensity of it," said Denise Leadbetter, 22, an international relations major.

The six-part, three-and-a-half hour exam, which began promptly at 8 a.m., was stretched to a marathon five hours because of an extensive registration process which includes thumbprinting for identification and security.

Disheartened by the test, one student said now he doesn't want to go to law school. Other students, left speechless, simply groaned as they walked out. For many, "I blew it, I just know I blew it," was a common refrain. One woman ran out, embraced her friends and asked, what just happened?"

Alexei Folger, 19, a political science major, tried to remain optimistic. "It could have been much worse," she said. She described the test as "a draining mental exertion."

Leadbetter said all she wanted to do now was "go out and party." Folger headed for the library to do homework she neglected while preparing for the LSAT.

Test scores will be returned in 4-6 weeks. For many, the wait is agony. "We're going to suffer for weeks until we get that paper in the mail," said one student.

A representative from the LSAT offices in Pennsylvania said they processed 100,000 applications last year. She said if a student questions the accuracy of the scoring he may send it back and have it rescored by hand. "If there is an adjustment that needs to be made, we will do it," she said.

Although the test will be repeated in March, Saturday's test was the last chance for students hoping to enter law school next fall. Most schools have mid-February application deadlines.

The test was also held Saturday at Golden Gate University, University of San Francisco and City College of San Francisco.

This is the second year a revised LSAT was given. The old test had been given since 1948 with only minor variations and many people began to feel it was "coachable," said Tom Wadlington, admissions director at Hastings.

Most students agreed the new LSAT, which covers areas such as logical and analytical reasoning and reading comprehension, is not the type of test that can be studied for. Nevertheless, becoming familiar with the wording and organization of the test, as well as practicing logic games, can be helpful, said Folger.

There are several test review courses, including one offered through Extended Education. Most courses begin eight weeks prior to the exam date. One course recommended by several students is offered by Kaplan's Testing Center in San Francisco.

In addition to review and practice, students recommended emotional preparation. "It's your motivation and your attitude that are most important," said Dennis Faoro, 22, an SF State graduate now in his first year of law school.

The significance of the score is difficult to forget, however, as the number of law school applicants increases annually. Wadlington said, out of the 4,300 students who applied to Hastings last year, 1,100 were accepted. He said there were 77 applicants from SF State and 19 were enrolled.

At Boalt, where the total number of applicants last year was 5,000 for a class with room for 270 students, three SF State students were enrolled, according to Beth O'Neil, dean of admissions.

At University of San Francisco, 20 students from SF State enrolled after competing with 2,200 applicants, said Ken Lloyd, dean of admissions.

"As a general trend, the scores on the test are increasing," said Ed Tom, dean of admissions at Golden Gate University. He said last year's LSAT scores were the highest since 1977.

O'Neil said the scores are used to measure academic ability. "There is a fairly high correlation with first-year grades and LSAT scores," she said.

Tom agreed a correlation exists but said, "The score on the test is not necessarily indicative of how well a student will do in law school, and beyond the first year it won't be important."

Applicants feel the pressure of doing well on the test is increasing. "Every year there are more and more applicants and it gets harder to get in," said O'Neil.

Beaucoup de students

SF State's total enrollment for Fall 1983 is 23,966, according to a the Fourth Week Summary Report done by the Department of Institutional Research.

Thomas Brown, registrar of SF State, said enrollment here has a history of being "pretty constant." He said he does not know of any plans to increase the enrollment level.

"Generally we're certainly not looking to expand, but Dr. Lawrence Ianni, provost of the university, would make that decision," said Brown.

The enrollment figure is determined by the total number of applications for admission. The figure represents the number of undergraduate and graduate students and the number of part- and full-time students.

Of the 23,966 enrolled, 10,369 are male and 13,597 are female. Of the 9,945 part-time students, 5,639 are undergraduates. Of the 14,021 full-time students, 12,492 are undergraduates.

Minority students number 7,847; 960 graduate students and 6,887 are graduating.

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'Sudden Death' possible treatment for heart failure

Nora Juarbe

ennis Floyd lay on the cold, hard operating table in the ratory room at Presbyterian Hospital as a group of car- ogists and technicians tried to "induce his death."

he group failed.

he procedure, called electrophysiological study (EPS), is g performed on heart patients who suffer from electro- iac imbalances which can cause their hearts to beat up to e times the normal rate.

his abnormally fast heart beat, arrhythmia, causes what iologists commonly call "sudden death."

was August 29; the weather was hot and humid; Floyd exhausted. He had just returned from vacation and learn- hat a friend of his died. He was also adjusting to a new tment and roommate and his new job as a hotel manager the downtown YMCA. "I was stressed out — I was on load," he said. The elevators in the building were out of that day.

few days earlier Floyd was relaxing on a farm on the gon coast, swimming in the Columbia River and walking miles a day.

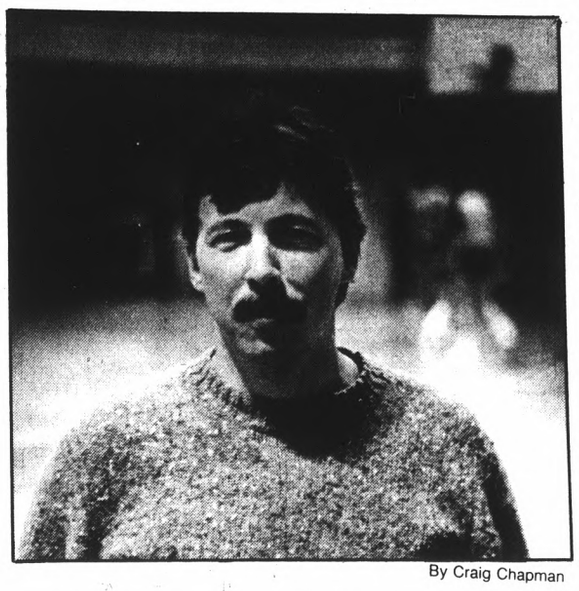
his first day back at work Floyd agreed to meet a friend n aerobics class after work. He was behind schedule that noon, but it didn't matter because the exercise class was at YMCA where he worked. After changing his clothes he ran ive flights of stairs to the class which had already begun. hout warming up, he started moving to the music for 45 utes, non-stop.

fter class, Floyd remembers being too exhausted to move. that's all he remembers until he woke up two-and-a-half- s later in the cardiac care unit of St. Francis Hospital. His was still in the position of the last stretching exercise and yes were open and glazed. Floyd had suffered what his ors later identified as sudden death.

oyd still asks himself, "Why did I make it through that?" ith his life-long history of coronary disease, he left his ors asking the same question.

ey all agree the fact he no longer smokes or drinks might saved his life.

dden death, medically known as ventricular fibrillation, is d and chaotic contractions of the heart. The heart reaches ttering state in which no blood is pumped to the brain. the blood flow to the brain stops for about 10 seconds, erson passes out. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation or elec- shock to the heart can restore normal heart beat and the of blood to the brain. Floyd was shocked twice before his heart resumed beating normally.



By Craig Chapman

Dennis Floyd, "sudden death" case.

Cardiologists estimate 90 percent of sudden death is due to coronary disease and that it can be precipitated by various factors, including smoking, drinking and stress.

Floyd, a recovering alcoholic, said, "I stopped drinking eight years ago and quit smoking (three packs of cigarettes a day) two-and-a-half years ago."

Floyd, 43, has a congenital heart condition and was among the first patients in the '50s to have open heart surgery.

He has had two other open-heart surgeries since then to correct the narrowing of his aortic valve. The valve is part of the aorta, the major artery of the heart which carries blood out of the heart and through the body.

Floyd's history of coronary disease and his most recent cardiac incident made him an excellent candidate for EPS.

The study, which was first tried on dogs, has been used on cardiac patients for only eight years. Under closely monitored procedures in a catherization lab, two cardiologists and several cardiac technicians try to induce the same abnormally fast heart rate and inject a drug they hope will make the heart beat normally again. A catheter, a flexible, tubular instrument about a millimeter and a half in diameter, is inserted into a patient's vein, usually in the groin, and inched up into selected areas of the heart.

Once in place, the cardiologist adds an extra beat to the heart, causing it to beat 200 to 300 times a minute. A normal heart rate is 60 to 100 beats a minute.

The University of California, San Francisco, Presbyterian Hospital and Stanford Medical Center are the only three facilities in the Bay Area where this procedure is performed.

"If you stop and think that they are going to kill you to find out what's wrong, it's pretty awesome," said Floyd.

"I went through a period where I thought it was too big of a risk. Aren't the odds better if I live my life the way I'm living it and maybe try to improve it rather than actually forcing this to happen again?" thought Floyd.

"Heart surgery is really pale in comparison to catherization," explained Floyd. "Getting the catheter into the groin is the most painful part. Sometimes it's hard to get in and it feels as if they're chopping at your groin . . . and then they have to inch it up to the heart. But the procedure is more emotionally exhausting than painful.

"During the catherization procedure, you're wide awake and you watch everything on a huge screen. It's like seeing your heart in cinemascope."

X-ray screens in the catherization lab monitor the movement of the catheter and record the heart's pressure and rhythm.

"You can feel this rush in your heart, and you feel as if you can't breathe. You're so aware of everything around you that it's rather terrifying," said Floyd.

"There was one moment when it felt like my heart was beating real fast," he said. But to the disappointment and astonishment of his doctors, they could not cause his heart to flutter — could not induce his death.

"They were in absolute awe standing around me with their mouths open. They just could not precipitate a ventricular fibrillation. They kept saying, 'This is incredible,' " recounted Floyd.

Cardiologists estimate they can reproduce the abnormal heartbeats in 80 percent to 90 percent of patients who have or have had coronary blockages.

While his cardiologists try to figure out why the procedure failed, Floyd continues his tests and treatments the "old" way. He is given a drug the doctors know will suppress irregular heart beats and he is tested on a treadmill. If the irregular heart beats do not appear during testing, there is a 50 percent chance the drug will work.

If the first test drug fails, cardiologists can repeat the test with another drug until they find one that works. On the average, cardiologists try to induce death only three times. The first time to see if they can do it at all, the second time to test the drug and a third time if the first drug fails.

The risks of the EPS are minimal compared with the chances of a reoccurrence of sudden death. In a controlled setting, like the catherization lab, the chance of the patient dying from a heart attack is one in a 1,000 and one in 10,000 from a stroke.

Death is a variable which depends on the expertise of the people doing the procedure and the severity of the patient's illness, according to cardiologists.

A UC San Francisco cardiologist, who prefers anonymity, said, "A lot of this is in a state of flux. You must realize this procedure is relatively new. Studies have been going on for only about eight years.

"The basic study (EPS) is not considered experimental but we still have a lot of questions. We don't know enough about the test to say confidently that this is the way to go, but it is the best we have to offer now."

YMCArdiac class

After his sudden death incident, Dennis Floyd has added another element to his health regimen.

Three nights a week, he goes to a cardiac exercise program at the downtown YMCA.

In his blue shorts with red stripes on the sides and a cream colored T-shirt, Floyd jogs around the gym with 28 other cardiac patients.

In the center of the gym stand emergency cardiac equipment for the cardiologist or cardiac nurse who supervise the class to use in case of an emergency.

Teresa Picchi, a nurse and director of the YMCArdiac Therapy Program, said all the participants in the program must be referred by their physicians. Each person is given an individualized exercise program.

Besides exercise, the program includes a monthly education session where information about coronary disease, symptoms and risk factors are explained.

The participants serve as positive support to one another, said Picchi, since they all have at least one thing in common — heart disease.

nglish professor nspires contest

Lynn Porter

hen Branwen Pratt, a newly rated mother of three, decided to rn to school at 38, she was not ouraged that people in the graduate ol of English at Stanford University ught she was just a little crazy.

ratt, who graduated from Wellesley lege in 1950, had read about a her shortage and decided to go to ol to "become (either) a teacher or world's oldest carhop at A&W," Gary Anderberg, fellow graduate ent and Pratt's friend. Admitted to nford on a trial basis, Pratt went on become an associate professor of glish at SF State. She taught here for ears until she died from a stroke last

s a memorial to her, the English partment is holding a student essay test on women in literature — a sub- Pratt cared about greatly. Students either write about women as racters in literature or women as hors. Essays should be submitted to English Department office no later n March 10, 1984. The winner will eive $100.

Kay House, professor of English, said tt spent considerable time doing olarly work on women writers.

Pratt was especially interested in arlotte Bronte's work, said Mary denberg, a former student. She iden- ed with Bronte "as a woman who had made it in a man's world." Branwen Pratt had done the same but only after living a traditional life as wife and mother for the first 38 years of her life.

During the last 15 years of her life, beginning with her return to school in 1967, Pratt lived a life out of the mainstream.

"She was a role model of a woman who succeeded so well and held her own in a pretty tough world," said Stanley Tick, professor of English here. She was like a sister to the many women in the department, he said.

For Nancy Sours, a former student and now a lecturer in English and NEXA here, Pratt became a role model because she went after and got what she wanted in her life.

"She was a model of a woman who was doing exactly, precisely what she wanted after doing for others," said Sours, who considered Pratt very ambitious. "It was as though a lot of this came to her later in life."

She attended Stanford when it was just becoming accustomed to women receiving degrees beyond bachelors', said Anderberg. "It was not the days of continuing education and re-entry programs," he said.

Still, despite the exclusion she felt at Stanford, Pratt excelled. She received a Danforth Fellowship and had her work published even before her dissertation was written.

This Week

Today

President Chia-Wei Woo speaks on "Scholars as Statesmen: International Cooperation Through Education and Research" at 5 p.m. at the Commonwealth Club, 681 Market St. Admission is $3. Call 362-4903 for reservations and information.

And plays the Union C Depot, 5 to 7 p.m. Free.

"She Loves Me" continues at McKenna Theater, at 8 p.m. Admission is $3, $4 and $5. Call 468-2467, weekdays noon to 4 p.m. for information and reservations.

A job search workshop on interview techniques takes place from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Sign up in Old Administration 211.

Friday

Two free lectures on visual communications and metal arts are offered by City College of San Francisco from noon to 2 p.m. in room V115.

Sam Keen lectures on "Dis-ease and Self-healing" at 8 p.m. at the Unitarian Center, Franklin and Geary streets. Admission is $4 and $6.

The Pickle Family Circus performs at 7:30 p.m. at Theater Artaud, 450 Florida St. Admission is $4 and $8. Call 621-7797 for information and reservations.

"She Loves Me" continues at McKenna Theater.

Saturday

"She Loves Me" continues at McKenna Theater.

The Pickle Family Circus performs at 2 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. at Theater Artaud.

Sunday

Tandy Beal & Co., renowned Santa Cruz dance troupe, unveil a modern choreography of Tschaikowsky's Nutcracker Suite at 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. Tickets range from $5 to $11, and are available from BASS or STBS. Call 666-2571 for more information.

Poetry films show at Fort Mason, Building D, at 7:30 p.m. Admission is $2.

The Pickle Family Circus performs at 2 p.m. at Theater Artaud.

Tuesday

The SF State Choral Union and University Symphony perform at 8 p.m. in McKenna Theater. Admission is $1.75, $3 and $3.50.

Rare Sinatra video will be screened from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the Union Depot.

Don't miss the inventions by design and industry students on display from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. today and tomorrow in the Student Union basement lounge. Free.

Bretch's "Baal" will be performed at 2 p.m. in the Studio Theater. Free.

Five Year Plan plays the Union Depot from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Free.

A job search workshop on interview techniques takes place from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Sign up in Old Administration 211.

The Poetry Center Student Reading Series, with L. Neville, S. MacLeod, L. Benton, and John Todd recites in Student Union B116. Free.

Compiled by Rebecca Bailey

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SAN FRANCISCO
DOWNTOWN TIBURON

Coit Tower murals tell The City's story

By Ken Heiman

A huge crowd of unemployed men announce a May Day protest, workers in a packing factory toil fervently without joy and newspapers in the racks tell of the collapse of the stock market while other papers offer socialist viewpoints.

This downtrodden daily life must be in another country, right?

Well, not quite.

These somber scenarios of California life in 1934 are depicted on the frescoed murals of Coit Tower, which were commissioned by the Depression-era Public Works of Art project nearly half a century ago.

"Quite a bit of controversy surrounded the murals when they were first unveiled," said Masha Zakheim Jewett, an English and humanities instructor at City College who has spent the past nine years delving into the history of Coit Tower.

Jewett, who will be teaching a course on San Francisco arts here next semester, has just completed a book on the history and the art of Coit Tower.

"The murals depicted the seeming hopelessness and stark reality of these poverty-stricken times. A lot of artists felt they wanted to make a political statement," she said.

Jewett's father, Bernard Zakheim, 87, painted one of the most controversial murals in the ground-level rotunda of the tower. It shows a library scene with a man reaching for a copy of Karl Marx's "Das Kapital."

One mural of a surveyor and a steelworker with "Workers of the World Unite" painted above it, was deemed "too politically explosive" by the Art Commission and the whole section was censored.

"Like a lot of people, I was concerned about the state of affairs, the hunger, the bread lines. I felt I wanted to make a statement. It was no pleasant deal those times," said Zakheim at a City Hall reunion for the muralists.

But Zakheim wasn't the only artist to raise the eyebrows of the Art Commission.

Victor Arnautoff's mural "City Life" vividly captures the despair and ardor of the times by showing a San Francisco street scene where hordes of people stand indifferent to a traffic accident and an armed robbery.

The murals, however, are not all solemn.

Muralist Mallette Dean's portrait of a scientist, for instance, cleverly conceals a tower lightswitch by having the switch appear as part of an observatory in the background.

> 'I have documentation to show that Coit Tower is actually a copy of a prototype chimney stack in London.'

Ray Bertrand's "Meat Industry" mural transforms one of the tower's alcove windows into a sausage smoker.

Other murals painted along the spiral stairwell winding to the top of the 180-foot tower depict outdoor life in California.

"My mural, entitled, 'Hunting and the Natural Scene,' doesn't lend itself to any sort of political statement. It deals solely with the theme of sports and recreation," said Edith Hamlin, 81, who still lives in San Francisco and is restoring some of her earlier art.

But a feeling of despondency with hopes for a brighter future encompass much of the framework of the art project.

The 26 artists selected for the project were paid about $38 a week. While this money may have gone further 50 years ago the mural artists who worked under sometimes difficult and cramped conditions certainly earned their wages.

John Langley Howard, 81, one of the eight surviving muralists still living in San Francisco, occasionally worked until 2 a.m. to finish portions of his mural, said Mary Howard, his wife.

Fresco wall painting is laborious and requires care and attention to detail.

A master plasterer first applies a thin coating of fresh (fresco) plaster, as much as the artist can cover in one day. Most artists were able to paint only 2 square feet a day. The largest of the 19 murals is 10 feet by 42 feet.

Next, the artist paints with a wet brush dipped in dry earth pigments, which will not fade like other paints. The colors cannot be blended and any mistakes have to be chipped out after the paint dries.

The Coit Tower murals were painted in an artistic style popularized in the '30s by Hispanic muralist Diego Rivera, whose murals were characterized by scenes of everyday life interspersed with political and sociological overtones.

"The Coit Tower murals set a precedence for the theme and tone of other major relief artworks commissioned by the U.S. government across the country," said Jewett.

The tower itself set a precedent soon after its completion in October 1933. Several accounts exist as to Coit Tower's origins and unique shape.

It is agreed that the tower was built as a monument to the legacy of Lillie Hitchcock Coit, a colorful native figur[e] known for her liberated ways — gambled in North Beach saloons, [s]ed cigars, and joined the Knickerb[o]Hose Company firefighters in 186[5].

When she died in 1929, she $125,000 to San Francisco to be "for the purpose of adding beauty city which I have always loved."

Some say that the tower was de[s]to appear phallic in shape, symbo[l]Coit's relationship to the Knickerb[o]Hose Company. Others contend th[e]top of the tower was built to resem[b]firehose nozzle. While a few peop[le]the tower was constructed with fluted shafts at the top for [a]aesthetic and architectural reasons.

Jewett rejects all of these conjec[tures] and said, "I have documentatio[n] show that Coit Tower is actually a of a prototype chimney stack in don."

But no matter what the origin exterior, said Jewett, the tower's in should not be forgotten. "I hope th[at] will hold some sort of celebration f[or] murals when they officially turn 1984."

PEAT MARWICK

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
[illegible]

The Board of Directors
Frederic Burk Foundation, Incorporated

We have examined the balance sheet of the Frederic Burk Foundation, Incorporated (formerly The Frederic Burk Foundation for Education) as of June 30, 1983 and the related statements of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Frederic Burk Foundation, Incorporated at June 30, 1983 and its revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances and changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

August 11, 1983

Notes to the Financial Statement are available on request at the office of the Associate Director, Business Affairs, FBFI

FREDERIC BURK FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED
San Francisco State University

Balance Sheet

June 30, 1983
With comparative figures for 1982

ASSETS	General Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	June 30 1983	June 30 1982
Current assets:							
Cash and equivalents	$ 36,042	$ 752,132	$ 845,140	$ 270,959	$ 116,900	$2,077,253	$2,038,125
Receivables:							
Grants and contracts-billed $384,194; unbilled $440,727			824,925			824,925	551,254
Other	2,107					2,107	483
Advances for travel and other costs	35	7,607	10,536			18,278	21,245
Prepaid expenses and other assets	27,393					27,393	24,465
Total current assets	115,627	765,739	1,680,654	270,959	116,909	2,949,036	2,637,572
Noncurrent assets:							
Employee vested pension plan (note 2)			444,814			444,814	- 0 -
Investments (note 3)				22,938	0	22,938	12,700
Note receivable (note 4)		65,304				65,304	69,253
Property, plant, and equipment, net (note 5)					1,074,115	1,074,115	722,413
Total assets	$ 115,627	$ 831,593	$2,125,468	$ 293,897	$1,191,024	$4,557,609	$3,499,026
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 115,627	$ 12,251	$ 443,309			$ 571,187	$ 417,630
Note payable (note 6)					16,052	16,052	- 0 -
Deferred revenues			1,237,345			1,237,345	1,054,705
Total current liabilities	115,627	12,251	1,680,654		16,052	1,824,584	1,472,335
Noncurrent liabilities:							
Note Payable (note 6)					55,236	55,236	- 0 -
Fund Balances (funds include $101,235 of funds functioning as endowment, note 2)	- 0 -	819,342	444,814	293,897	1,119,736	2,677,789	2,027,003
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 115,627	$ 831,593	$2,125,468	$ 293,897	$1,191,024	$4,557,609	$3,499,026

See accompanying notes to financial statements

FREDERIC BURK FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED
San Francisco State University

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances

Year Ended June 30, 1983
With comparative figures for 1982

	General Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	June 30 1983	June 30 1982
Revenues:							
Grants and contracts	$ 592,017		$5,121,460			$5,713,477	$4,521,513
Special programs:							
Projects	103,327		1,122,246			1,225,573	1,359,330
Scholarships			284	$ 32,775		33,059	35,357
Investment income	224,914		29,022	2,760	$ 1,945	258,641	330,428
Other (note 10)	35,503		116,990		24,017	176,510	111,138
Total revenues	1,955,761	- 0 -	6,390,002	35,535	25,962	7,507,260	6,369,266
Expenditures:							
Grants and contracts (note 8)			5,104,773			5,104,773	3,951,669
Special programs: (note 8)							
Projects		$ 116,742	1,150,522			1,267,264	1,515,985
Scholarships			45,325			45,325	39,298
Administrative (note 7)	887,270					337,270	759,136
Other			12,702		18,452	31,154	6,035
Total expenditures	887,270	116,742	6,313,322	- 0 -	18,452	7,336,286	6,272,173
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	168,491	(116,742)	76,180	35,535	7,510	170,974	96,093
Plant assets funded:							
Restricted fund					119,156	119,156	35,239
Designated fund					27,388	27,388	6,387
Gift					181,529	181,529	105,139
Depreciation of furniture and equipment					(99,460)	(99,460)	(119,970)
Disposition of furniture and equipment					(89,327)	(89,327)	(59,464)
Nonmandatory transfers among funds (note 11)	(168,491)	(41,590)	28,108		181,973	- 0 -	- 0 -
Employee vested pension fund assets transferred to FBF by PERS (note 2)			340,526			340,526	- 0 -
Fund balances, beginning of year	- 0 -	977,674	- 0 -	258,362	790,967	2,027,003	1,912,579
Fund balances, end of year	$ - 0 -	$ 819,342	$ 444,814	$ 293,897	$1,119,736	$2,677,789	$2,027,003

See accompanying notes to financial statements

FREDERIC BURK FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED
San Francisco State University

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Year Ended June 30, 1983
With Comparative figures for 1982

	General Funds	Designated Funds	Restricted Funds	Endowment Funds	Plant Funds	June 30 1983	June 30 1982
Funds provided:							
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	$ 168,491	$ (116,742)	$ 76,180	$ 35,535	$ 7,510	$ 170,974	$ 96,093
Unrealized (gain) loss in investments				(10,238)		(10,238)	5,064
Funds provided from operations	168,491	(116,742)	76,180	25,297	7,510	160,736	101,157
Increase (decrease) in note receivable		3,562				3,562	(243)
Plant assets funded:							
Restricted fund					119,156	119,156	35,239
Designated fund					27,388	27,388	6,387
Gift					181,529	181,529	105,139
Increase in noncurrent note payable					55,236	55,236	- 0 -
Proceeds from PERS contract termination			340,526			340,526	- 0 -
Total funds provided	168,491	(113,180)	416,706	25,297	390,819	888,133	247,679
Funds applied:							
Employee vested pension fund			444,814			444,814	- 0 -
Investment in plant					533,491	533,491	105,431
Nonmandatory transfers among funds	168,491	41,590	(28,108)	- 0 -	(181,373)	- 0 -	- 0 -
Total funds applied	168,491	41,590	416,706	- 0 -	351,518	978,305	105,431
Increase (decrease) in working capital	$ - 0 -	$ (154,770)	$ - 0 -	$ 25,297	$ 39,301	$ (90,172)	$ 142,248
Changes in the components of working capital							
Increase (decrease) in current assets:							
Cash and equivalents	$ (7,600)	$ (148,845)	$ 62,905	$ 25,297	$ 55,353	$ (12,890)	$ 259,989
Receivables							
Grants & contracts			273,671			273,671	(154,647)
Other	1,638					1,638	(3,134)
Advances for travel & other costs	(860)	4,469	(6,576)			(2,967)	(13,050)
Prepaid expenses & other assets	2,938					2,938	(3,333)
Increase (decrease) in current assets	(3,884)	(144,376)	330,000	25,297	55,353	262,390	85,825
(Increase) decrease in current liabilities:							
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	(3,384)	10,394	147,440			153,950	(213,610)
Note payable					16,052	16,052	(4,931)
Deferred revenues			182,560			182,560	202,163
(Increase) decrease in current liabilities	(3,884)	10,394	330,000	- 0 -	16,052	352,562	(16,373)
Increase (decrease) in working capital	$ - 0 -	$ (154,770)	$ - 0 -	$ 25,297	$ 39,301	$ (90,172)	$ 102,198

See accompanying notes to financial statements

News hounds

By Toru Kawana

A rather motley crew, eh? Look closely. The ones with two raw typing fingers are reporters; the ones with dialated pupils are photographers.

For us, the past 13 Wednesdays haven't existed beyond the boundary of the Phoenix newsroom. But that's over. At least for now.

Lease

Continued from Page 1.

already short on funds — would lose rent money. Although neither Merker nor Nelson expect sales to decline, Merker said, "The Student Union would face the problem of either cutting back on programs," or finding alternative sources of revenue if sales did decline. He did not say where that money might come from.

"We believe we are making a safe proposal," he said.

Last year bookstore sales increased 13.8 percent, which was 4 percent above what was expected, said Nelson. The $162,000 profit was used to offset $100,000 in losses which had accumulated since the bookstore opened in 1975, said Nelson. This year marked the highest rate of profit for the bookstore, which was declared insolvent in 1972.

Nelson said he expects bookstore sales to top $6.5 million in two years. In that case the proposed lease would provide $91,000 in rent for the Student Union, said Nelson.

A previously negotiated proposed lease was rejected by the SUGB, said Nelson. The lease presented last spring included a profit sharing plan. He said the bookstore would have paid the Student Union $84,000 in rent if it had been approved. In September, Franciscan Shops rejected a lease proposed by the SUGB which was drawn up unilaterally," said Nelson.

Although he is confident an agreement will be reached soon, Nelson said he will not present this lease proposal to the Franciscan Shops board until it is approved by the SUGB. "We thought we had an agreement twice already."

"If there is an impasse in the negotiations this time, to negotiate further would be pointless," said Nelson. He said he would recommend arbitration by the university administration if this round fails. He added he saw no reason why an agreement wouldn't be reached. The board will approve the proposal if the terms are acceptable to bookstore manager Lillian Stamets.

Merker and Nelson said both boards are making it a priority to reach an agreement on a lease as soon as possible.

Schorle

Continued from Page 3.

A: I feel that the measures that we took . . . and the actions we took at the time were appropriate. And while there are always some modifications you can make because hindsight is 20/20, we made the best decisions we could with the information at hand . . . I think that in today's litigious system, people sue over just about anything and for almost any cause. I don't think there is a way to prevent all forms of litigation when you're involved in this business.

Q: What is the main security problem on campus today?

A: The major crime problem here revolves around crimes against property: vehicle break-ins, stolen vehicles and thefts of personal property such as backpacks, books and recorders.

Q: Any disappointments or obstacles in the job?

A: I've had two philosophical kinds of disappointments. First, obviously, whenever you start into a hiring process and hire people, you put a little piece of yourself in: there is a commitment to them. And we have had failures over the years when we have hired people who didn't match the needs of the department or the university. The second one is: In the seven years I've been with the system there has been a noted decline in the fiscal resources of the university system and that has impacted on the department.

Q: What have been your accomplishments at DPS?

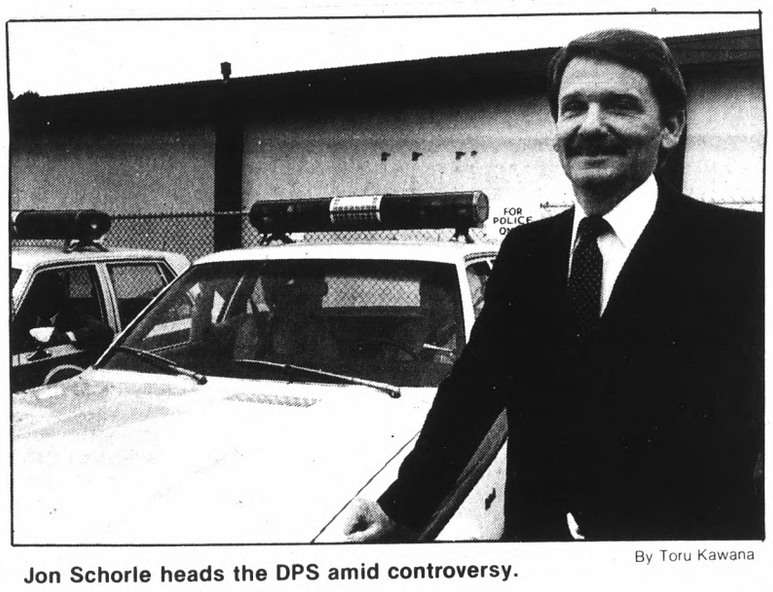
A: I think we've been able to develop a public safety department which has a very broad impact on the university. We have been able to attract highly professional people into the department and I think we have raised the level of confidence in the public safety service many fold over what it was when I came here.

Q: How would you characterize relations between you and your staff?

A: I guess I can only comment on my feelings about my staff. I have a great deal of confidence in them, I have a great deal of professional respect for them and I hope they have that same kind of respect and confidence in me.

Q: Any (personal) future goals?

A: I don't know. (Laughter.) I obviously have a major commitment to law enforcement . . . and have no plans to immediately change my employment.



By Toru Kawana

Jon Schorle heads the DPS amid controversy.

HPER

Continued from Page 1.

already working on that before the status was reduced."

Woo reversed one of out going president Paul F. Romberg's last major decisions. Romberg, after citing budget cuts and declining enrollment, discontinued school status to HPER last spring.

Romberg appointed a nine-member task force to investigate ways HPER could reduce administrative costs and increase its enrollment. The task force concluded the university would not save a great amount of money by doing away with the deanship and school status.

But, Woo, making one of his first decisions since becoming president, asked the University Planning Group, chaired by Provost Lawrence Ianni, to re-examine the status of HPER. I recommended to restore the status, and to head the school by a director instead of a dean.

Woo said the university is allowed a maximum of six deans, but with the reinstatement of HPER, it now had eight schools.

"We felt we had to give the deans to the schools with the bigger responsibilities," said Woo.

Perry said the school's chances of hiring a permanent director is the only negative impact of the decision.

"It may be hard to get qualified people to take director positions instead of dean positions," she said.

HPER administrators and Woo agreed the higher status would give the school greater pull with the Academic Senate.

"Each school can determine its' own curriculum after General Education," said Woo." If you have your own school you can better represent yourself, whereas divisions may not have total control over their major requirements.

I think it is important to have an integrated unit. It is a good school to have because it benefits an urban environment like San Francisco. I didn't want to see it broken up," said Woo.

Winter session

Students planning to attend winter session cannot register through CAR but can bring in or mail their registration fees by Dec. 16.

Students can register in person until Dec. 23 at the office of Extended Education, New Administration 153.

Tattoo

Continued from Page 1.

acceptable" people decide to get tattoos.

Why they do is "like a big diamond with a lot of facets; you can't generalize," said Tuttle. Some are rebellious and others are looking for ways to beautify their bodies.

SF State psychology major Michael Jarecki has a three-inch single red rose tattooed above his right ankle.

"I have no idea why I got it," he said. "But I had my mind made up what design I wanted before I went. I've always seen them before and thought they were kind of neat and I used to take pens and draw designs on my skin."

Jarecki wasn't drunk when he entered a Lyle Tuttle studio in Vallejo, though he said he had a couple of beers during the process. Why a rose for a 23-year-old man?

"I didn't like how most men got devils or skulls. I wanted something more joyful. I like roses, it's cheerful and it's a good conversation piece."

Jarecki said he receives negative comments from other men, but "from a lot who don't understand that tattoos are a personal thing. They're from a person's own desire. That's why I got a rose, It's unique and not too many guys get roses."

He said nine friends followed his lead. Jarecki said he wants to get another — maybe on his other leg — but is not sure what design.

Tuttle said many people who get tattooed are "into themselves" and are rarely obese or emotionally unstable.

"Tattoos are also a traditional thing and in your eyes it may make you feel special," he said. "They're a souvenir art in a way, too. It started with sailors who traveled all over the world and spread the word." And spread the pictures.

But unlike clothes or jewelry, tattoos are permanent.

"Whatever happens in your life, it's there," Tuttle said. "Some people think the permanence is the greatest part of it." No one can mug your tattoo in a dark alley.

Tattoos can be altered or removed by dermabrasion, but scarring occurs.

"It's like going to a marriage court for a divorce. You get scars from it," Tuttle said. "It doesn't take a lot of brains to get a tattoo but you're a real dummy to take it off."

The mechanics of tattooing involve a multiple set of sterilized stainless steel surgical needles that inject pigment — usually derived from non-allergenic natural bases — into a stenciled design on the skin. Many artists encourage people to collaborate in the design and some artists will advise an alternate, because once tattooed, always tattooed.

The number of needles and the amount of time depends upon the design. The needle's tip is sort of an "electromagnetic pencil" which graffities skin. Hepatitis from unsterilized needles is not a common problem in studios that watch health conditions.

Pain, however, is part of the job, although Tuttle said that after the pain "you feel you've earned it. It's why a mother loves her kids so much. If it didn't hurt, people probably wouldn't like it at all."

Prices also vary according to design, with a small one costing roughly $25 to thousands of dollars for elaborate work.

"It doesn't cost any more than an average psychiatrist and at least you've got something to show for it, something you can say is really yours," said Tuttle.

To show or not to show a tattoo is of individual choice. While a man or woman who has a small design on a thigh, breast or buttock may not want others to know of it, other tattooed individuals let it all — literally — hang out at tattoo conventions that resemble "a nightclub and a zoo combined," said Tuttle.

Or a circus sideshow or erotic peepshow. Tattoos can be an erotic art as well, depending on the choice or location of design. Genitals included.

Tuttle keeps his body suit covered not because he is embarrassed, but to avoid the plethora or questions and comments he receives. But he won't wrap his body just to grab a cup of coffee in a nearby cafe.

"I was with a friend one time in a cafe and this woman walked in. She ordered three soft-boiled eggs and mashed potatoes and gravy to go. Real weird. Then she saw me and said, 'My God, young man, what did you do to your arm?' and I told her I had them put on in a concentration camp as a form of torture."

The woman finally realized she was wearing a wool hat with Tuttle's name on it.

An original Tuttle tattoo is often in demand, although he does not do much tattooing any more, unless by request or if the studio gets busy.

But what once was a bustling, crowded San Francisco business, dominated by him alone, is now competing with thousands of studios across the country.

Tuttle has been tattooing professionally since 1949; Martynuik since 1954. The 52-year-old Illustrated Man's first tattoo, at age 14, was the classic heart with a scrolled name inside. The name, yes, was "Mom."

Was Mom upset?

"She couldn't very well beat my ass for having her name on my arm."

The scrolled heart is the insignia of Tuttle's San Francisco Tattoo Museum, located next to his studio. The museum is filled with photographs, posters, tattoo designs and historical memorabilia. A giant-sized tattoo machine, fit fo Godzilla to tattoo "Tokyo" in a scrolled heart on his scaly arm, stands in a corner.

Tattoo designs are inherent in an artist's creative history.

Tattoos are also inherent in the realm of memory, where each glance brings thoughts to mind of special times.

"Tattoos are external decorations for internal feelings," said Tuttle. "It's like man carrying around a record of his life — something to show as he passes through the curtains of death."

However historical and popular, Tuttle does not want to see the art form completely acceptable because it would kill its uniqueness.

But the art still lives on. Japanese used to save tattooed human skins and Tuttle thought of donating his skin to the museum when he died, but he is not sure now. Since it is his skin, he said, he may want to take it with him.

He may not, though, and his body suit — a fitting donation to the museum — would become a permanent addition to the permanent art of tattooing.

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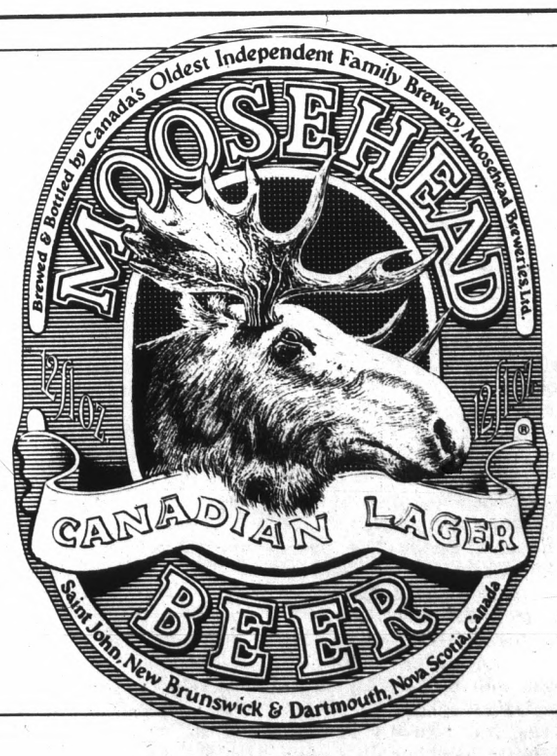
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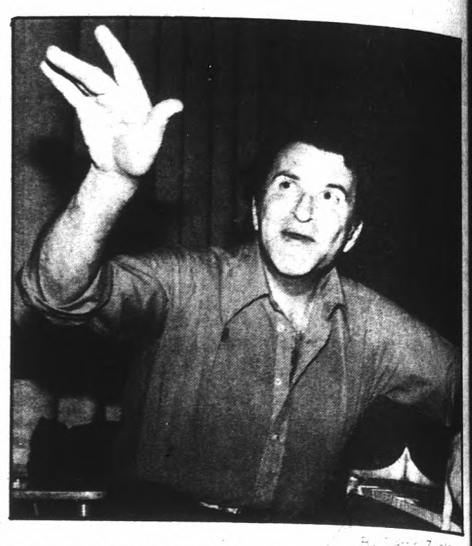


Opera star Jess Thomas

By Gordon Sullivan

On a dimly lit stage, a young woman sits on a bench. A grand piano to her left plays softly as another woman enters, walks softly behind her and begins to sing.

It might be opening night at the opera. But one of the women is wearing Levi's, while the audience consists not of glamorously attired men and women but of Jess Thomas and students from one of his SF State opera workshops. They are rehearsing a performance they will present to the public today from 3:30 to 5:15 p.m. in Knuth Hall.

These and more elaborate shows are invaluable to students, according to Thomas. Unfortunately, he said, SF State has had to cut back on them.

"There was a marvelous opera production (every) year," he said of past semesters. "But right now we're in a little bit of a slump."

Still, Thomas is optimistic about providing students with more experience.

"We hope that we'll have a spring opera (this year)," he said, "That would be the goal . . . to coach these young people in opera, then give them an opportunity to perform in a real live thing."

At the rehearsal, the women on stage are singing together. To a listener in the audience, it is impossible not to respond to their voices. They reveal the kind of training and sacrifice undertaken only by the young with dreams.

Thomas is well equipped to understand such students. His own career is as much as any of them could aspire to.

A native of South Dakota, Thomas says that even as a 9-year-old, listening to the Texaco broadcasts of the Metropolitan Opera, he dreamed of his name announced on the Metropolitan stage.

After earning a bachelor's degree in psychology at the University of Nebraska and starting his docorate at Stanford, he got his chance.

"They were doing an opera and they asked me to come audition," he said. "I've always sung since I was that high," he said, holding his hand two feet from the ground, "so I went."

Thomas got the part — that of Fenton in "Falstaff." But more important, he came to the attention of Otto Schulmann, a maestro teaching at Stanford who had been forced to leave Germany during the war.

Under Schulmann's tutelage, Thomas abandoned his doctorate to devote himself fully to his art. And then he took the chance many young artists must take: He crossed the ocean on the belief that his voice would earn him a singing position in Europe.

"I went to Germany and immediately got a job," he said. "Within seven to eight months I was singing in the major houses in Europe. Within three years I made my debut at the Met."

One of the women on stage walks forward, as her voice rises through the scale. Suddenly she stops, and her chest collapses.

"I'm sorry," she says, mumbling something about the lights. She turns to the piano player. "Start again." Like a laborer returning to a task, she breathes in deeply.

If Thomas knows the glamour of an operatic career, he also knows the cost.

"It's very daring, and it's not for everybody," he said. "It's very self-sacrificial. Had I known how much work it is, and how much is expected, I probably would have thought twice."

The life did have its advantages. Thomas particularly liked Vienna — "My artistic home," he calls it. "It was one of the most beautiful houses and the Vienna Philharmonic accompanies you like no other opera house in the world. The genuine Philharmonic Orchestra plays at the opera every night."

But the SF State teacher, who in 25 seasons sang throughout Europe, the United States, South America and the Orient, says there are other things he will not miss.

"I have a young wife and a little boy, 6, at home. And to travel all the time,"

His voice trails off, and he mentions another reason he sought a less active singing role.

"I didn't want people to say, 'Why doesn't he quit?'

"I want them to say, 'Gee, he quit too early.' "

The women onstage have finished, but Thomas wants one to try her entrance again. He hops lightly to the stage, and demonstrates how she should sit down.

The piano starts, and the woman moves with a grace that leaves even a viewer breathing lightly, as if worried he might disturb her. She reaches the bench, and seats herself demurely.

"Excellent," Thomas says.

in The City

Thomas starred as Siegfried in "Ring of the Nibelung" at the SF Opera, 1969.

By Lisa Knudsen

Like a soprano building to a cresendo, San Francisco Opera General Manager Terence McEwen and Artistic Director Sarah Billinghurst have pushed their talents to the limit on many occasions and have become an integral part of the company's success.

Ironically, when McEwen initially took over as the opera company's third director two years ago, he was quoted as saying, "I think last-minute happenings are exciting, but generally speaking, you cannot pull a rabbit out of a hat — or it costs. I'm sure it will happen, but it will happen as infrequently as possible."

This fall's opera season came close to holding the record for replacements and substitutions for the company. No production has been without McEwen's and Billinghurst's quick scramble to meet lead-role replacements. In facing these crises, both demonstrate their remarkable skill and opera knowledge. They expect the unexpected and work long hours. Theirs is no 9-to-5 job.

Billinghurst has been with the company 11 years. She has the stamina, humor and patience to meet the last-minute cancellations, costume problems and program changes.

"I work with wonderful people," said Billinghurst. "I don't think I'll get tired of what I do . . . . I love the music, the people, and enjoy coming to work."

Billinghurst works closely with the artists. She encourages, adds confidence and boosts fragile egos.

"I'm always sincere when I talk to (them)," said Billinghurst. "I do a lot of hand-holding." She facetiously describes her relationship with the artists as the "hen-pecking mother to her children."

On the day Billinghurst was interviewed, Verdi's "La Traviata" was to open. She had been up since the crack of dawn working with McEwen to try to find a replacement for their lead singer, Katia Ricciarelli. By mid-afternoon, Nelly Miricioui was scheduled to sing as Ricciarelli's replacement. Everything was back in order.

But despite logistic dilemmas, opera is primarily about music, said Billinghurst. It focuses on characterization, and builds to powerful emotion, often coming to an electrifying, tragic end. Opera is the most lavish and beautiful of theatrical drama and lyrical listening.

The San Francisco Opera wonderfully expands on presenting a grand scale of theater. The company is world renowned for producing some of the most magnificent stage spectacles featuring leading artists.

"More than 300 singers, conductors, directors and designers have made their American debuts with the San Francisco Opera," said McEwen. "Elizabeth Schawarkopf did . . . Leontyne Price . . . Sir George Solti, Renata Tebaldi, Jess Thomas and so many others."

Jess Thomas, who teaches a singer's forum class and master vocal classes at SF State, said new talent rivals that of the past. He has not seen any diminishment in the quality of opera.

"Each age has its great voices," said Thomas. "This generation is a true 'golden age' in opera."

Thomas himself is a world-class tenor who has performed in more than 90 different roles. He has sung in many of the world's most prestigious opera houses, including one of his favorites — the San Francisco War Memorial Opera House.

Thomas recently performed in the New York Metropolitan's 100th Anniversary Celebration. Just being invited is a special recognition of one's achievement and contribution to opera.

Thomas lists the many talented singers who performed in this "once-in-a-lifetime" event as proof of opera's high status today. Among the performers were Placido Domingo, Luciano Pavarotti, Dame Joan Sutherland and Beverly Sills.

Thomas is not alone in his belief that the company's commitment to excellence is exemplary of the high standard in opera today. Richard Webb, a self-proclaimed opera buff and chairman of SF State's music department, shares this view.

Webb said that he believes "opera is a very heightened form of drama. It's a unique world." He encourages others to attend the San Francisco Opera performances "especially when it's considered one of the world's major opera houses, and it's right here in our city."

'Danny Boy' explores revenge on White

By Teresa Coon

The theater is dark. A single saxophone plays "Oh Danny Boy" as pictures of Dan White are projected on a screen. An Irish tenor sings, "The summer's gone, and the flow'rs are dying, 'tis you, 'tis you must go, and I must bide." White's pictures disappear, and we see the shadow of a man, with pliers, tightening piano wire around a piece of wood. The makeshift garrote is looped and the knot closed as we hear the last line of the song.

When Dan White shot Mayor George Moscone and Supervisor Harvey Milk on Nov. 28, 1978, San Franciscans went into shock. Shock turned to rage when White was sentenced. His voluntary manslaughter conviction carried a maximum seven-year jail term, and White would be eligible for parole in five years. Demonstrations broke out and what became known as the White Night Riots hit City Hall in waves of burning police cars, bashed heads and tear gas.

"I was contemplating thoughts of vengeance, as I think a lot of people were," said Art Bierman, philosophy instructor at SF State, who wrote "Oh Danny Boy." The two-act play is about a man struggling with a decision whether or not to take personal vengeance against Dan White for the assassinations. The play opens tonight at the Julian Theater in San Francisco.

"I was a friend of George Moscone. The killings bothered me quite a bit, compounded with the leniency of the sentencing," said Bierman. "Those feelings had to be dealt with in some way.

"Normally I write philosophy books, but this was not exactly the cool subject for philosophy. This requires a hotter medium," said Bierman.

Writing the play, and later working with the production, has helped Bierman deal with some of the frustration he felt. In fact, there are some similarities between Bierman and his lead character, Elfred Mitchell. Mitchell is a former professor of world literature from a Nebraska college. Bierman, also from Nebraska, has been in San Francisco since 1952.

"I hope it will also help others," said Bierman. "That's why I wanted it to be a play, not a television show or a movie or book. I really wrote it for San Franciscans. I am addressing my fellow citizens in the play, and this live medium is much more direct. People should come together to think about this," said Bierman.

The play was originally called "The Second Trial of Dan White."

"Something went drastically wrong at the trial," said Bierman. "I got the transcript and talked to lots and lots of people." Bierman incorporates the transcript, as well as a tape of Harvey Milk and Dan White's taped confession into his play.

The play was three and a half years in the making.

"It's been transformed," he said. "I worked in the European style, where the playwright works with the actors and theater and develops the play. The author doesn't just sit down and write it. The actors serve as dramaturges for the play," he said.

"Oh Danny Boy" is being co-directed by Richard Rekow and David Parr. Rekow is playing a duel role as co-director and lead actor.

"Art was my philosophy teacher when I was a freshman at State. I was later a faculty member at State, in the Theater Arts Department. I knew Art then, but I never thought of him as a playwright," said Rekow.

Yet, in Rekow's opinion, the show will be well received.

"I think the show will work for several reasons. I tried to gather a cast and crew core who are very specifically connected with SF State," said Rekow. This is important because a tight crew often equates to a tight production.

David Frank, who plays Barney, Elfred's nephew, graduated from the Theater Arts Department in 1981. Several members of the technical crew went to school here.

"Many of us went to State," said Rekow. "The drama department is limited in many ways, because of its size, but at least it has given us a core that speaks all the same lingo. Unknowingly, we have built a repertory group around SF State's Theater Arts Department," said Rekow. "We all know each other. It creates a marvelous kind of community," he said.

Another reason the show will work is shared emotion. The group of actors have strong feelings about the murder, which helps motivate their acting.

Rekow and Bierman say their production will present a different point of view than that presented in other recently produced shows and books.

"Plato theorized that the way of becoming immortal is by introducing the world to a new and unique idea," said Rekow. "The other plays and documentaries on this subject only talk about what happened. We are *not* just talking about what happened; that's dead and unchanging. We are dealing with what is happening now. How do we deal with our murderous thoughts? It's a very dangerous topic," said Rekow.

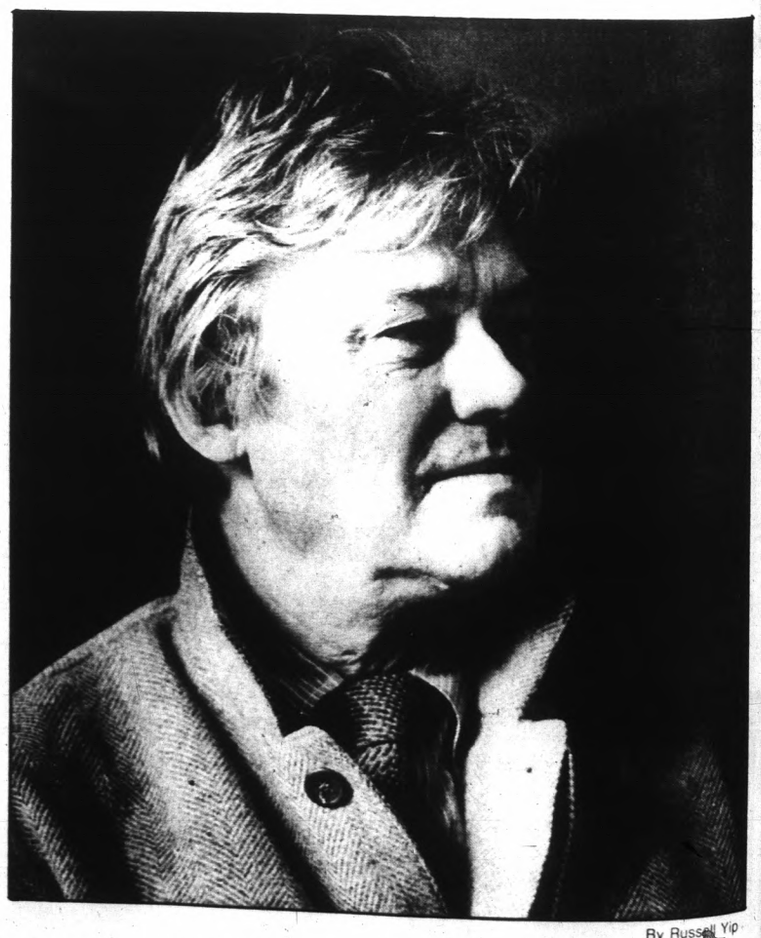
"If a disturbance occurs in the house, I have told the other actors to go to the wings and I will handle it," he said. "There is a safety valve in the play because every point of view has a decent representation," said Rekow.

It is ironic that music would play such an important role in a play about murder, but Bierman uses music throughout the play; everything from the opening Irish tenor to Fats Waller.

"I realized I was putting all this music in the play when I went to gather it all together. I didn't even think about it when I was writing the play," Bierman said.

"There are lots of mood changes in the play. Some scenes are up and some are down. The music is very important as a way of signaling what you can expect here or there. Sometimes I go right against it, like using "Dancing in the Dark." There were incredible events going on the night of the riots, and somehow, using this mood music is even more powerful than music that is conventional to the mood," said Bierman.

"Oh Danny Boy" officially opens Friday night, but there will be a free performance at the tiny Julian Theater Thursday night. The play runs through Jan. 7 — a day after White is scheduled for parole.



By Russell Yip

Philosophy instructor Art Bierman wrote "Oh Danny Boy."

Holiday play glows

aren Toland (left) and Ilona Ritter chat in the holiday musical "She Loves Me."

By Paula Nichols

Served like a pretty plum pudding and performed with a lot of heart, "She Loves Me," a lively Christmas musical with a Dickens-like plot, was loved by the audience.

SF State actors played to a full house on opening night at McKenna Theatre. The play is based on the 1940 movie "The Shop Around the Corner," first written as a book by Joe Masteroff. Music is by Jerry Bock, with lyrics by Sheldon Harnick. Rod Lauderdale is the musical director. Lynbarbra Mahler directed and choreographed.

The central plot tells of two clerks in an old-fashioned perfumery, set in 1915. The young man and young woman exchange romantic letters, knowing the other only as "Dear Friend." In fact, the two are co-workers who don't get along very well.

Subplots of the clerks' romances and their relationships to their boss is revealed in an antagonistic, protagonistic "Christmas Carol" style, all with a happy ending.

Scenic designer John Chichester created a whimsical revolving set; a parfumerie where customers perch on stools at the display counter and shelves hold jars upon jars of "Mona Lisa" cold cream. Turn the set around and presto — Cafe Imperiale appears, complete with flamenco dancers and serenading musicians.

The large cast of 17 actors sang almost all of the songs clearly, strongly and warmly. Such consistency on a student level is an applaudable accomplishment.

Several particularly nice solos stand out: Mark Cornfield as Mr. Maraczek sings "Days Gone By" in an appropriately slower, older man's cadence; Darren Server as George sings an uproarious "Romantic Atmosphere."

Elise Pryor and Karen Toland, as Amalia and Ilona, sing "I Don't Know His Name" with just the right touch of innocence.

In the second act Christopher Gladysz, as Arpad, delivers "Try Me" with a good measure of boyish giddiness, like the overly-zealous neighbor kid one sends to the store for ice cream.

The musical team that wrote "She Loves Me" also wrote "Fiddler on the Roof," so one might expect a few heart strings to be begrudingly tugged. But the actors seemed to genuinely enjoy the songs and so did the audience. People had smiles on their faces and one elderly gentleman nearby took his wife's hand as Amalia sang "Will He Like Me?"

The orchestra played well, alternating between lighthearted romantic tunes and the more gregarious, showy tunes.

In Lynbarbra Mahler's direction of "She Loves Me," her choreography background is evidenced throughout the production. Dance steps are used for obvious humorous effect; the most successful of which happens in "Romantic Atmosphere." With staged abandon, the head waiter practically high-steps around the tables.

In Act II, Randal Friesen, as Kodaly, tangos solo across the stage in "Grand Knowing You" — which works like a charm because Kodaly is such a slimy character, and the audience knows it.

Also funny is "The Twelve Days of Christmas," where clerks, customers and carolers march across the stage — to a perfect, frenzied beat. Laden with last minute packages, the group stops long enough to sing in chorus, "We hate the people who shop in time, whose cards are engraved by July."

The entire cast gave a fine ensemble performance.

"She Loves Me" runs today, tomorrow and Saturday, at 8 p.m. in McKenna Theatre. Tickets are avaiable at the Creative Arts Box Office, 469-2467.

Don't interpret, just look at his art

By Valeri Mihanovich

Appreciating art is a very personal ing, said student artist Victor Kaupas. t's like getting used to beer — it's bet- as you drink a little more."

Sculptor Kaupas is just one of the Art partment's master's degree candidates ho is displaying work in the graduate show in the University Art Gallery, om 201 in the Arts and Industry ilding.

Although each artist seems to have his n view about how art should be seen, aupas said he believes his work "has othing to do with interpretation, but st to be looked at." His sculpture is stract. It includes plastic squares, a ate of beads and painting of nude men ith serpents and birds.

"I don't start out with an idea," said aupas. "The men are supposed to present St. Francis giving a rmon . . . the other men are represenations of me." The sculptor said he els the value of viewing his work is that grows visually. "As soon as you can t out of viewing art in a realistic point f view, then you can let go of reconceptions and look at it in another alm."

In contrast to Kaupas' opinions about modern art, student photographer Allison Tragart said she believes viewers often need assistance in understanding art. Under each of her photographs is a bit of prose expressing how she felt about the work.

One of her favorite photos is of her Samoyed Husky sitting in front of two white Victorian doors. Beneath, she wrote, "I'm having trouble understanding femininity. Is it something I was born with, or something I have to acquire? Who is it for? Me? Him? Them? Is it something I'm supposed to buy at the store? Is it bad if I don't have it?"

Tragart said the writing helps the viewer see these feelings in her work. Writing below pictures is not unusual, said Tragart. It was a technique suggested to her by two professors.

Traggart, who did her undergraduate work at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York, said after she receives her master's degree she wants to get a job, either selling her work or teaching.

All master of arts students must display their works before they receive their degree. The works are reviewed by department professors.

The exhibit continues through Dec. 16.

By Toru Kawana

Embaje dancer gave dazzling solo in Dec. 3 performance.

Dancer achieves lifetime fantasy

By Libby Kneeland

Debra Bodan didn't study at a dance studio. She didn't even take her first dance class until she was 20. Yet at 26, she is a talented, upcoming modern dancer and the assistant director of Embaje, SF State's dance company.

"I always fantasized about being a dancer," said Bodan, an SF State graduate student. "I will never have the leg extension that the other girls have who have taken lessons for years, but I have my maturity behind me."

Bodan said dance is an expression of the mind, spirit and body, as well as an opportunity to give a gift from oneself.

Choreographers often translate personal, concrete experiences into rhythmic movement. They teach the movement and the spirit of their dances to the dancer, who is a vehicle of that expression.

Bodan is concerned with conveying the spirit of what she is saying and keeping her movements fresh.

"Dancing is a lot of hard work. Sometimes the mind and body connection isn't working. But the dance eventually comes together."

Although it takes a month to learn a simple dance, she said, it is better to rehearse twice a week for two to three months and practice on one's own.

"Put on your Walkman and dance around the living room or dance mentally to get it into your body so you can let the spirit show through."

Once she learns a combination, she becomes the dance. Like acting, each dance is another role.

"It's a rush. I feel joy and a lightness I can glide through. Sometimes I feel removed, as if I'm watching myself dance. But that doesn't happen very often."

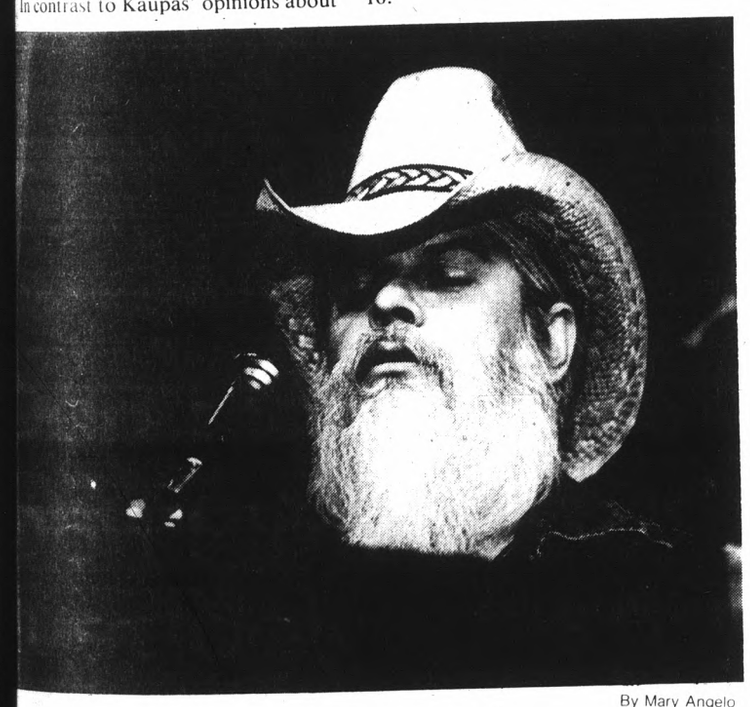
She said she feels nervous before she goes on stage but tries to keep the fear at a manageable level where it will add to her performance.

"If the fear is too strong, you'll blank out and your movements will be stiff. If you're too casual, you won't be able to emote as well. It's OK to make a mistake as long as it doesn't show in your face and you carry through the movement you're doing."

Although the audience may not understand the choreographer's message, "we want to get them to feel. We always hope something we do will touch someone," she said.

Bodan has a Bachelor of Arts degree in physical education with an emphasis in dance from SF State. She also takes classes from Aaron Osborne and Margaret Jenkins and performs with the Quinary Dance Group in San Francisco.

Russell brings Nashville to State



By Mary Angelo

eon Russell sings and plays his soulful sound.

By Brian Giglio

Leon Russell whooped it up in the Barbary Coast on Tuesday, slamming the audience with pure, untainted country, bluegrass and rock 'n' roll music.

Performing before a near-capacity crowd, Russell and his eight-member band pumped out a series of quick-moving, energetic pieces while dumbfounded fans slapped their knees and bobbed their heads.

To the person witnessing his first Leon Russell concert, the yipping and yelling, the yee hahing and yelping might have seemed unneccessary and almost aggravating. But Russell merely brought his kind of music to the Barbary Coast — music that provided a synopsis of Russell's career and upbringing.

Russell, an Oklahoma native, incorporates all the sounds of Nashville into his style. Whether it be Okie, gospel, bluegrass or plain ol' country, his music merges together, splashed with a helping of rock 'n' roll.

Playing along with Mel Tillis, Joe Cocker, Jerry Lee Lewis and other well-known musicians, Russell took advantage of his remarkable capacity to absorb musical styles and integrated them. The result was the unique Russell style.

With a piano style that Russell attributed partly to Chet Atkins, the writer/arranger/producer cuts through the surrounding noises of a thumping base, screeching guitar and pounding drums with perfection.

On Tuesday, Russell and his band gave the crowd a dose of country-western traditions and attitudes — what the styles of Tillis, Cocker and Lewis might sound like if rolled into one.

Russell sat in the center of the stage, a venerable-looking man. Only once did he take his bright white cowboy hat off, revealing a stream of silver hair that brushed the piano seat. His beard, equally unusual, gathered thick and silver at his chin, merged with his moustache and dropped down over his chest.

After stepping from backstage, as if Russell and his band had been exploring and suddenly saw a stage and instruments set up in front of them, the country-western outfit broke into "I've Got A Woman."

Flanking the seated Russell was guitarist Bob Britt, a tall, bearded fellow who looked like he stepped out of a Billy the Kid movie. On harmonica was Juke Logan, whose right arm was in a sling. But he did not appear hampered in any way. Ambrose Cambell patted the congos, while beside him, Belly West flailed the drums. Jack Wussell tugged on the bass strings and Trudy Wussel and Hovie Wonker sang back-up vocals.

Throughout the show, band members danced, hopped and sang around the stationary Russell. Almost always Russell would open each tune on piano, and on hearing his sound each band member would cock an ear and charge into the piece with their own instruments or voices.

A tireless performer, Russell allowed his band to retire for a brief interlude while he remained seated, playing songs like "Georgia" and taking in all the applause and admiration of the audience.

As a unit, the band issued a successful stream of melodies, due mainly to the extra vocalists and drummer. Trudy Wussell, dressed in a black leather shirt and striped mini skirt, stood tall and attractive blessed the audience with her femininity, intermittently sweating and squealing "Oh, Johnny," and handing back the vocals to Russell.

Russell ended the concert with an encore version of "Roll over Beethoven," almost refusing to end his continuous spewing of lyrics, which sputtered and spinned into the laps of the audience. After a quick, mumbling "Thank you," Russell left the stage, seemingly positive that he had gained another country-western following.

Rossner's latest novel is exciting but lacks credibility

By Lynn Porter

The good news about Judith Rossner's latest novel, "August," is that it reads like a tightly written detective story. But that is the bad news, too.

In "August" Rossner traces the psychoanalysis of a young girl, Dawn Henley, who, because of a tragic past, has twice attempted suicide. As in a good detective story, Rossner has the reader eagerly awaiting the next clue to what has happened to Dawn. The use of the detective mode, coupled with the fact that Dawn has led an extraordinary life, makes "August" exciting reading.

Yet while Rossner's style is engaging, it also distances the reader from some simple, subtle messages that she has to offer on loving and growing up. First, it is hard to see ourselves in the extraordinary character of Dawn. Second, it is also hard to believe the clues to the mystery of the unconscious can be so easily extracted and unraveled as Rossner would have us believe.

To begin with, Dawn is like no one you'll ever meet. Her life seems too extraordinary to be real. After losing her mother to suicide and her father in a boating accident when she was still a baby, Dawn is raised by her aunt and her aunt's lesbian lover. After Dawn attempts suicide twice, her aunt sends her to Dr. Lulu Shinefield, analyst and detective extraordinaire.

Rossner's portrayal of Dawn is not believable and she also doesn't make the character of Shinefield seem credible. Not content with confining the analysis to the four corners of the analyst's office, Shinefield, like the good detective she is, sends Dawn into the outside world to dredge up clues about her painfull history.

After a simple chat with Dawn's aunt she uncovers the fact her father was a homosexual. A talk with a relative, and she learns her mother was mentally ill and unable to take care of her. In the end Dawn absolves herself of the guilt of having lost her parents and starts to form a cohesive self.

What is lost by Rossner's trying to make a complex situation into a simple detective story is the universality of Rossner's message. Dawn's fear that if you love someone too much they will go away is a universal fear. But unlike Dawn, who records Shinefield's voice because she is afraid the doctor might suddenly leave, many of our fears are manifested in a more subtle manner.

Often we are, as Dawn is, afraid of being too needy. Dawn tells Shinefield she doesn't think it is possible to love someone until she is fully grown up. While this is another common fear, it is hard to imagine manifesting it in the same compulsive way Dawn does. She clings to her lover to the point of following him to the bathroom, afraid he will leave. But again, life seems more subtle.

The most honest statement in a book that stresses the extraordinary is when Dawn tells Shinefield she just wants to be happy and the doctor replies that the most her life has to offer is calmness.

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Sierra sports

Tempting snowfall at ski resorts

By Ana S. Melara

An 8-foot snow base in the Sierra Nevada ski area recently lured approximately 13,000 skiers on a pilgrimage to the snowy mountains.

These skiing pilgrims, novices or experts, won't be disappointed this year. "This season promises to be better than ski seasons we've had in the past," said Diane White, marketing coordinator for Boreal Ridge Ski Resort.

Some areas have reported up to 3 and a half feet of snowfall in one weekend.

But Eric Tilkemeier, lodging services director of Kirkwood Ski Resort, is hoping that snow fall stays normal. "Last year there was just too much snow," said Tilkemeier. "But this year all predictions say it should be normal." A "normal" snowfall is about 450 inches 37 and a half feet) for the ski year which runs from November through May.

With winter recess less than two weeks away, skiing could just be the remedy for those post-final exams blues. Ski resorts abound in the Sierra Nevada with Lake Tahoe and several national parks providing the slopes. Some resorts, however, are more than a few hours drive from the Bay Area.

In the Lake Tahoe area, the most popular ski resorts include Sierra Ski Ranch and Heavenly Valley, both at the south end of the lake, off of Highway 50. While both advertise ski runs for all levels of skiers (beginners, intermediates and advanced), as all resorts do, the Ranch stands up to that well-rounded promise. Its facilities include nine chairlifts and an all-day lift ticket for $16.

For $22, Heavenly offers 16 chair lifts and long, advanced runs with lots of trail skiing. Weather varies at both resorts with the Ranch being the colder of the two — temperatures can fall as low as 8 degrees. However, Heavenly's attractive skiing conditions draws crowds which translates into long lift lines and 40-minute waits.

North Lake Tahoe shares a diversity in its popular ski resorts also. Alpine Meadows has a more pleasant climate than Squaw Valley, site of the 1960 Winter Olympic Games. Squaw has been known to shut down because of rain or blizzard conditions.

There are no refunds on the $22 lift tickets (the rate at both resorts). However, Squaw may be more appealing since its recent renovations, including the addition of a six-passenger gondola. Beside the gondola, there are 22 chair and three surface lifts. Beware: Squaw is famous for its difficult runs.

To the southwest of the Tahoe area, within Donner Summit, is Boreal Ridge Ski Resort. Accessible by Interstate 80, Boreal is the only ski resort that offers night skiing. Aficionados can ski from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days/nights a week (except Christmas Eve) with a $14 lift ticket. There's usually sunny skies but night skiers should be prepared for a drop in temperatures once the sun sets.

With nine chair lifts, crowds may have to wait up to 25 minutes when it's really packed, but the resort isn't often crowded. Slopes are designed more for beginning to intermediate level skiers.

Directly to the east of San Francisco, in Central California, are the Mount Reba/Bear Valley and Kirkwood ski resorts. Bear Valley provides many advanced slopes and a lot of trail skiing. Lift tickets cost $19 and facilities include nine chair lifts and two beginner lifts.

Kirkwood may just be the intermediate skier's haven. There are eight chair lifts and one surface lift, and lift tickets cost $20. Weather is usually sunny, and lengthy waits in line are uncommon.

Though the cost of a lift ticket alone may be a turn-off, many resorts sell half-day tickets as well as special discounts. Lucky Supermarkets sell Squaw Valley lift tickets at a $4 discount for mid-week skiing and $1 off on weekends.

Boreal's New Year's Eve Party will include skiing until midnight, dinner, torch light skiing, and a fireworks display for $20 per person or $35 per couple. Lift tickets, however, must be purchased separately.

All resorts provide first aid facilities, ski repair shops, eating lodges, indoor and outdoor lockers, ski instruction and ski rental units. If coming for the day only, a skier would find the least expensive deal would be to rent skis at the resort, at about $12 for the package (skis, boots and poles). But for weekend getaways, skiers should be aware that Bay Area ski shops usually charge the same rates, $18 to $24, for skis picked-up on Friday night and returned Monday as they would charge if you went for one day only.

Being prepared is the real key — for the weather, the crowds, the traffic. So don't forget your bota bag.

By Roland Brown

Only Boreal Ridge allows skiers to traverse the slopes at night.

Donner Summit ski area-Interstate 80
Boreal
Donner Ski Ranch
Soda Springs
Sugar Bowl
Tahoe-Donner

N. Lake Tahoe ski area-Cal State Routes 89 and 267
Alpine Meadows
Deer Park

South Lake Tahoe ski area-Highway 50
Echo Summit
Heavenly Valley
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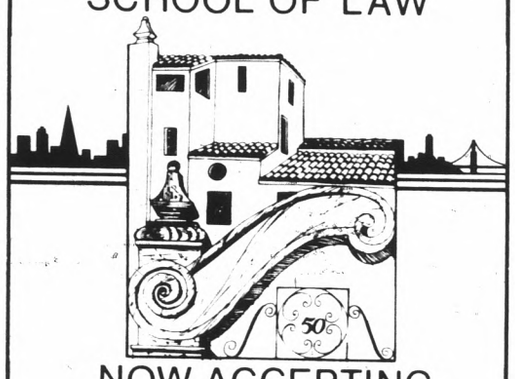

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Aspen awaits skiers

By Paula Nichols

This is the winter season. Some people wear pullover sweaters against the rain while others think snow. For them snow means sking. Students and the public can ski Aspen during Jan. 7-14 for $486.

Carol Severin, associate professor of recreation and leisure studies on campus, will be the tour guide. In eight years she has led groups to Park City, Utah; Sun Valley, Idaho; and the French Alps. "I like being with people enjoying their leisure," said Severin.

The trip is offered through Daman-Nelson Travel, Inc. and is open to beginners as well as expert skiers. The package includes a round-trip flight from San Francisco to Grand Junction, Colo., bus transportation to Aspen and back, six-day lift passes and seven nights of lodging.

This package has advantages over others, according to Severin. Transportation is by plane rather than by bus or car and the condominiums are three-and-one-half blocks from the main ski lift.

"Aspen is a great ski town," said Severin, "because it's convenient. Ski down to the bottom of the main hill and walk across the street, and that is the town."

Thirty-five people have signed up so far. Severin expects 50, and can take up to 99 skiers as long as housing is available.

"I've never been to Aspen. I had extra tax money and it seems like a good price," said Sue Leporati, a freshman humanities major who has signed up. Vincent and Theresa Spadaro are also going on the trip. "We've never gone out of state to ski," said Theresa, who works at the Fourphase Computer Company.

Gina Gallitero, a health science junior, said, "I'm an intermediate skier and I've always wanted to ski in Colorado." The women found out about the trip from flyers posted in the gym.

Yellow flyers are posted outside room 311 in the Physical Education Building and around campus. Interested people can call Severin at SF State at 469-1818, or the Daman-Nelson Travel agency at 982-3307. A $200 deposit per person is required. Refunds are subject to re-sale of lodging and airline space.

People who don't know how to ski or need to brush up their technique before hitting the slopes can take lessons in Aspen. But it is an extra expense: Three-day group lessons run about $65 per person. Private lessons, which include one to three people, cost $45 an hour, Severin estimated.

In past years the trip was sponsored by SF State and a one-unit PE credit was offered. "The department encoura individual sports like skiing, gymnas and swimming, as lifetime sports — posed to team sports," said Severin.

"The price is low because it is the season and there will be six people each two-bedroom condominium," Pam Martin, a travel agent for Dam Nelson Travel.

Wall of death

By Fred Fillmore

"Bad as hell!"

I can still hear my brother yelling these words after we kicked off our skis and proceeded to hike along a precipitous cornice toward Upper Sun Bowl.

Upper Sun Bowl is at he end of the Headwall chair at Squaw Valley/USA. The hike along the cornice necessitates a near vertical climb on a narrow orange ladder built into the steep jutting rock. It takes about 15 minutes but seems longer because of the thin, brisk air.

My brother the daredevil dared me to follow him to the top.

"C'mon," he said, "this is gonna be bad as hell."

Big brother is crazy, I thought. But I don't like to back down from challenges. Besides, little brother had to prove to big brother that he's no knock-kneed pantywaste.

We got to the top. My heart was pounding and I could feel the blood in my temples. The run seemed perpendicular to the ground when I looked below.

We were gazing at the bowl and at Lake Tahoe, a huge, cool blue diamond painted into the majestic Sierra. Then we saw the figure of another skier making his way toward our perch. We waited to see which course down the stranger would take.

"Hey, you guys got a joint?" he asked, obviously already high.

"No, sorry," we said.

"'Sokay," he said and proceeded to the hairiest-looking part of the mountaintop. In no more than 10 seconds he had his skis on and was in mid-air. From where he started there was about a five- or six-foot drop until there was contact between the bottoms of skis and the nearly untouched snow. This wasn't a run, we realized, it was a wall. We watched in awe as this expert carved the straightest possible, through the remains of avalanches and out of sight.

"See, no problem," brother said. "Let's go."

I couldn't help thinking that the only time people see these kind of slopes is during those slow-motion hotdog films.

"Hey, remember, that guy was high," I reminded the daredevil.

"Well I'm going and you can walk back down for all I care."

We positioned ourselves at the part of the mountaintop that didn't require three-second air time before landing on the wall. My brother took a deep breath and was on the wall before I could protest. At least he was cautious and took wide turns to get to the bottom. It was my turn.

I jumped onto the wall and set my edges. When I realized the wall was so steep I could have reached out and touched the slope right behind me, I decided there was no way in heaven I was going to point my skis downhill. I just took easy, sweeping turns all the way to the bottom.

When I got there my brother was whooping and hollering, "Bad as hell! The Wall of Death, that's what it is, the Wall of Death! That was easily a 50 percent grade up there."

I nodded.

"Damn," he said, "we'll never make the chair for another run."

"Damn, and I really had my heart set on it," I lied.

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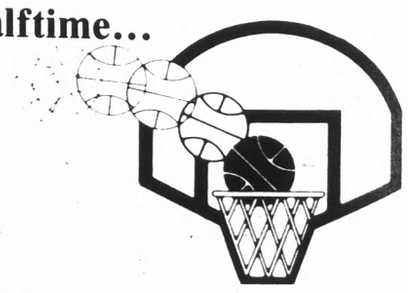

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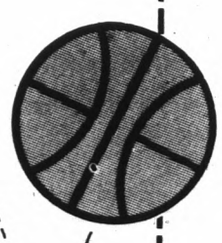

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Sierra sports

kiers' snow styles

resa Coon

om a distance, and to the untrain-d eye, they all tend to look alike — kind of like ants. They weave ay down the hillsides, barely miss-ch other. Upon closer inspection, ppear to be plastic, polyurethane uits lining up for flight simula-Among the padded, scarved and automatons there are those who e to appear fashionable in what make anyone look dowdy. And re those who are willing to pay ex-ook fashionable in their ski-wear.

e carry a lot of high-fashion mer-se. One-piece suits are really this year," said Judy Sulser, for Swiss Ski Sports on Clay in the Financial District. Most of ts are insulated, usually with syn-material — not down.

e are also selling Gortex suits, are just a shell without insulation. way the skier can layer eath."

e are going into Gortex," said Yong of FTC Ski & Sports. outer shell and a synthetic-fill ion or down lining," he said.

own is very expensive. People are ing as much water fowl, and the price of down has gone up quite a bit. Most people are going toward synthetic fill. When it gets wet, it doesn't clump up. When down feathers get wet, they are gone."

The favorite colors among skiers seem to be changing, too.

"The clothes have a lot more color interest this year; there are lots of clothes with more than one color. Some have panels that, when you move, the panel opens up and gives a little flash of another color," said Sulser.

"The main difference this year is in colors," said Karen Heath of the Catterhorn in Walnut Creek. "The colors are not the typical red and blue. There are lots of teals and turquoises, bright pinks, muted greens, magentas, jades, deep lavenders and purples."

"There is also some difference in the styling of ski jackets. There are whole different kinds of looks. One company will make their jackets more tapered, and another will make them more baggy," said Heath.

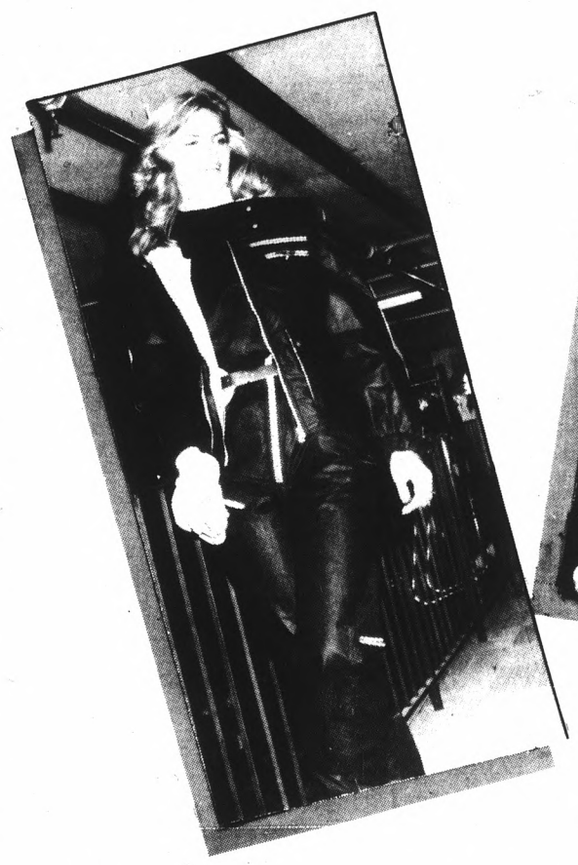
"People are wearing one-piece suits in a solid color with a coordinating vest or a vest in the same color. It's not so cold in Tahoe, so you can wear a one-piece and layer underneath," said Heath. "If it's a nice spring day, you just exclude the vest and wear a turtleneck underneath."

"It's hard to say what the trends are so early in the season, especially because of the hot weather we had so late. But turtlenecks in solid colors are a big thing. People use them to offset what they wear on the outside," said Ed Pittson of the Ski Pitt on Taravel Street.

"I'm not saying one-piece suits don't go in other shops, like downtown. They just don't go in the neighborhoods," said Pittson. "We are more of a family shop, located in the avenues, and we can't sell the one-piece suits here. A couple of years ago we had to put some one-piece suits on sale at cost to get rid of them. Unless you've got lots of money, one piece suits will cost you a fortune. They start out at about $200," he said.

Eddie Bauer on Maiden Lane carries bib overalls and a couple of ski jacket styles, polypropylene and long underwear, as well as cross country equipment and clothing.

And if you are really on a budget (although if you are you probably won't be going skiing, because all-day lift tickets cost as much as $22 not to mention the cost for hotel, transportation, food and ski rentals if you don't own your own equipment) you can go to Merchandisers on Golden Gate Avenue. The discount sporting goods store sells jackets for $29.95 that can be used for skiing. But don't ask for their ski department — they don't have one. You may not be the most fashionable skier on the slopes, but at least you will be warm. And from a distance, you'll look just like everyone else.



Left: The one-piece suit with cooordinating jacket is popular this year. Above: The baggy, layered look offers flexibility for varying weather conditions.

it safe?

lex Neill

s the Fall semester comes to a close and a winter draws near, a young student's fancy turns to skiing. To help make the ski trip successful, here's advice to pebound student:

g a ski area

all possible, go anywhere but to Lake Tahoe to ski. ften, students go directly to the casinos, get drunk and their money the first night in town. They wake up n excruciatingly painful hangover in a strange and motel to the sound of an angry motel manager bang-the door, yelling to get out because check-out time hour ago.
y students have left Tahoe without ever seeing a ski

ment

ou don't already own skis, you will have to rent some a ski shop. Ask around for a reputable one. Don't rom a shop where they work on their skis with a ham-nd a saw.

ng and accessories

rmth and comfort are important to having a good time slopes. Most ski shops advise a method of dressing the "layer system." One ski shop recommends "next skin, wear an absorbent fabric (open-knitted tial). Over this, wear several layers of insulated clothing sweaters, etc.) that can be modified according to the rature. For the outer layer, wear a water-repellent, eight parka and water-repellent ski pants to stop ration of wind and moisture. Important are: thickly-gloves or mittens, goggles, a wool ski cape, ski wax, n lotion and lip balm."
you need now is a winch to lift you to a standing posi-nd you're all set for a day of skiing.

lopes

you're not an experienced skier, it is advisable to take s from a certified ski instructor. Learning to ski the way from the start will help you avoid developing bad s, such as skiing into trees.
e order of the day at ski areas is patience. Lines *where* at ski resorts are long. Lift lines can be an hour nger wait. To keep your patience, don't dwell on the hat you just spent $20 for maybe four runs all day. d the temptation to use your ski poles in a sort of -prod fashion to get the lines to move faster.

y

y on established routes. Try to ski with an experienced Never follow anybody named Hans or Heidi down a These people grew up having to ski the Matterhorn morning to milk the goats.

g there

American Automobile Association recommends rs heading for the snow country "always carry chains." Everybody recommends *carrying* chains, but nobody mentions you may have to actually put them on. Trying to put chains on tires is like trying to stuff the circus fat lady into a girdle. This is the universal law of tire chains: They are always one-quarter inch too short.

Countless family vacations have been aborted when Dad, after grunting and groaning and scraping his knuckles while laying under the family auto in the slush, would jump up, fling the tire chains into the snowbank, hop in the car and speed angrily back to the flatlands while the disappointed kids wailed in the back seat. Pay one of the roadside chain installers to do the job for you, they have the tools and the know-how. Sure, they charge too much, but that is the universal law of anything associated with snow skiing.

Once on the road, travelers must be extra cautious on snow- and ice-covered roads. The best advice is to go slow. If the driver of a car should go into an "uncontrollable skid," the AAA recommends "avoiding oversteering." What is oversteering if you are in an "uncontrollable skid"? Again, go slow. Or better yet, take a cab.

There is one way to avoid all the hassles and hazards of a ski weekend and still achieve the same effect. Stay home, drink excessively, rent a video recorder and stay up all weekend watching classic ski movies like "Downhill Racer" and "The Man Who Skied Down Everest." Go to the health club Sunday and spend a couple of hours in the tanning booth with your ski goggles on. On Monday you can walk proudly into class with the telltale "raccoon" ski tan and nobody will ever know the difference.

By Glenn Gullmes

Alpine skiers go country

Slopes traded for lands flat and low

By Marilee Enge

Every year more skiers are trading the thrill of downhill skiing for a relaxing back-country winter experience. Veteran downhill skiers as well as non-skiers are taking up cross-country skiing for a variety of reasons.

According to Paula Bosque, a former cross-country instructor who works at the North Face, a cross-country and backpacking equipment store in San Francisco, the sport has something for everyone.

"It can be anything you want it to be," she said.

Bosque said that downhill skiers, bored with the sport, are turning to cross-country, or Nordic, skiing because it offers a new challenge. A method of skiing downhill on the long, narrow cross-country skis using a series of turns called "telemarking" has introduced the sport into the competitive world.

For the beginner or occasional skier, it is a good way to enjoy the outdoors while getting exercise.

The added advantage of cross-country skiing is the low cost.

Bosque said lift tickets at Squaw Valley are $22 this season, but at most resorts, cross-country skiing is free. "You can ski any place there's snow," she said.

Equipment is also less expensive. Skis, boots, bindings and poles can cost from $100 to $150 total, just half of what downhill equipment costs.

Paul Petersen, director of Bear Valley Nordic, a cross-country center in the Sierra, attributes the growing popularity of cross-country skiing to the unhurried pace of the sport and the nature of the physical conditioning.

Petersen, who has practiced both forms of skiing for 22 years, said he enjoys cross-country skiing more.

He said the peacefulness of the "park-like setting," and the absence of crowds make cross-country more enjoyable than the "carnival atmosphere" of alpine resorts. He also said the exercise is more aerobic than the muscular conditioning of downhill, leading to better all-around fitness.

Cross country skiing is becoming an alternative to the large crowds and high cost of downhill. This is the Brenwood Meadow trail at Echo Nordic Center in South Lake Tahoe.

For experienced skiers, the sport is versatile. The ability to ski the slopes and tour in flat country with the same equipment offers a wide range of activity. Petersen and Bosque both said it is a family sport that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and levels of fitness.

> 'It can be anything you want it to be.'

Bosque said the popularity is due to the fitness craze. "Cross-country is better for you than jogging. It doesn't jar your body. And it's a wonderful extension of backpacking and hiking."

She pointed out that people injure themselves less than in downhill skiing. "It's hard to break a leg," she said.

Cross-country became more available in California about seven years ago, she said, with the advent of waxless skis. The fiberglass skis are convenient because they "work pretty well in most conditions."

Most major ski resorts in California have cross-country ski rentals, some have instruction and machine-maintained trails, and resorts like Royal Gorge on Donner Summit are designed specifically for cross-country skiing.

Bear Valley Nordic offers hut tours that take skiers into the wilderness to spend a night or two enjoying the serenity of the back-country. Petersen described the trail as "nice ridgetop skiing with views of river canyons and mountain peaks."

For people wishing to learn to ski Nordic style, various ski equipment stores in San Francisco offer trips that provide professional instruction, trail passes for a full day of skiing, lunch and transportation.

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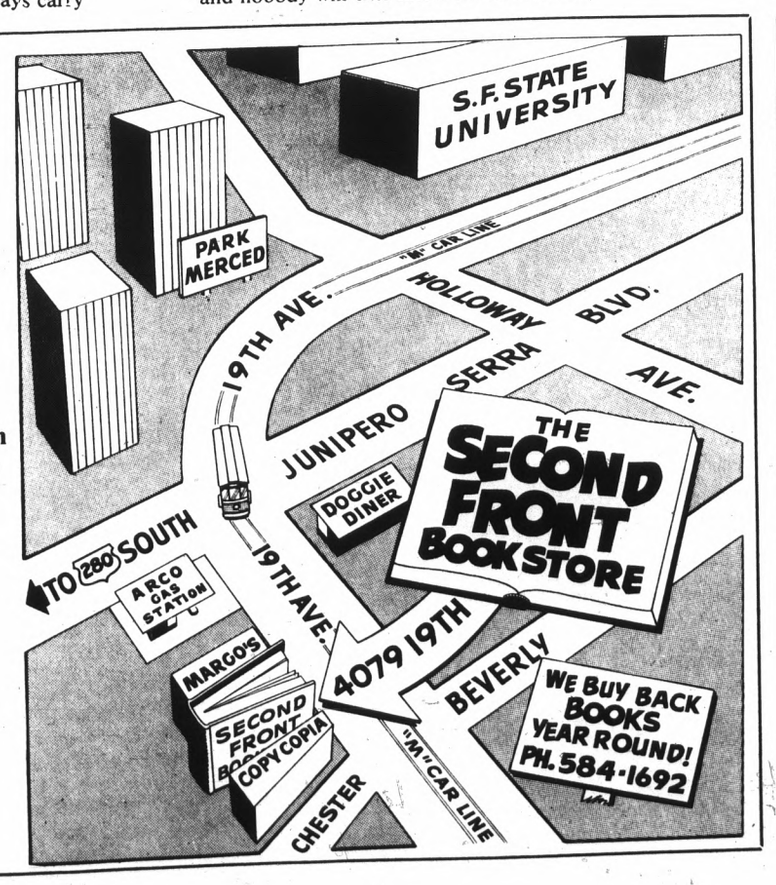

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GINAL DEFECTIVE

Sports

Black athletes play catch up

By Nora Juarbe

In 1968 Harry Edwards, a black sociology professor at San Jose State, shook the establishment when he tried to organize a boycott against the Olympic Games in Mexico City demanding equality and justice for the black athlete.

Almost 16 years later and just months away from the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Edwards still thinks the Olympics is a "system of athletic slavery" and a political disguise for patriotism and ethnocentrism.

His actions in the late '60s were condemned as an attempt to drag athletes down to a cheap level of protest and as the very antithesis of the Olympic spirit. But Edwards stood firm in his commitment to prove black athletes had been subservient long enough and that it was time to act. Had he not led the revolt, someone else would have because the time was right, said Edwards, who almost refuses credit for his leadership role.

The boycott failed but a symbolic victory was won when Tommie Smith and John Carlos finished first and third in the 200-meter dash. Smith and Carlos climbed the victory stand shoeless as a form of protest. When the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played they raised their black-gloved fists in the "Black Power" salute and bowed their heads. The stadium rocked with boos and catcalls and some spectators made the thumbs-down gesture. The U.S. Olympic Committee suspended the two athletes and gave them 48 hours to leave Mexico City.

Today, Smith is athletic director and head track coach at Santa Monica Community College, and Carlos is a consultant with the U.S. Olympic Organizing Committee, something Edwards finds "very interesting." He refuses to comment on Carlos' job and says only that he has a good job and "anyone who feels Carlos should not have that job should give him a job in which he can earn $35,000 a year and drive a car at someone else's expense."

Edwards, an imposingly tall, 6 feet 8 inches, former basket ball and track athlete, no longer causes the same incitement he did in the late '60s when he was in this late 20s and considered a revolutionary.

But, at 41, he insists he has not mellowed only that his activities have become more sophisticated.

Sitting in his office on the fourth floor of Barrows Hall at the University of California, Berkeley, where he is an associate professor of sociology, Edwards said the goals of his revolt for the equality and justice of black athletes domestically and internationally have substantially been met and the overall treatment of black athletes has improved.

"We are no longer restricted to living in athletic dormitories because the apartment houses and other dormitories around the campus will not accept blacks. We are no longer subject to being kicked out of school or deprived of our athletic scholarship because we wear Afro hair-dos or have mustaches," said Edwards, who now has a shiny bare head and a beard sprinkled with gray hair. "We are no longer discriminated against in terms of job opportunities or academic matriculation.

"Those kinds of inequities have largely been eliminated but what has happened is that the black athlete has substantially joined the ranks of athletes in general which means that rather than being treated like a black dog, we are now treated simply like dogs — all athletes are treated equally. Unfortunately those kinds of inequities prevail."

According to Edwards, the black athletes' gains from the "glorification of presumed credibility of Reaganomics and presumed credibility of America as a land of equality and justice" are questionable.

"The Olympic games are political," he said. "For all practical purposes, athletes who participate in the games are really little more than political foot soldiers in various global and regional ideological struggles camouflaged under the pageantry of athletic competition."

The Olympics is particularly exploitative of the black athlete since he has less to gain economically compared to the white athlete, said Edwards. "Black athletes are not a marketable commodity in a society that's 80 percent white and still substantially racist.

"The circumstances for white Olympic gold medal winners is eminently better than those for black Olympic gold medal winners. So every four years the black athlete may be glorified in his Olympic participation on behalf of America but after the games it's back into the status of just another nigger."

In an article Edwards recently wrote for "The Crisis," he observes that the possibility of a Soviet boycott should not be overlooked since it would be considered fair-play to the U.S. boycott of the 1980 Moscow Games.

The possibility of another black African boycott and political demonstrations by minority communities near the site of the games are political problems that beset the 1984 Olympic Games, according to Edwards.

Edwards, who went to San Jose State on an athletic scholarship in basketball and track in 1960, remembers having to petition to major in sociology.

"The major for black athletes at San Jose State, who were on scholarships, was physical education, which was at the time a jock major." Edwards eventually received his bachelor's degree in sociology in 1964 and went on to teach in the same field in college from 1966 to 1968. In 1972, he received his doctorate degree from Cornell University.

During the academic year of 1967-68, the revolt of black athletes and students spread across the nation to 37 major campuses including SF State.

The black athletes at SF State announced their intentions to boycott athletics in protest of the administration's and athletic department's "racist and detrimental interests" of black student athletes. They claimed the coaches were exploiting the black athletes by failing to keep their promises of providing them with jobs and adequate housing by excluding or overlooking black players from positions as assistant coaches. were exploiting the black athletes by failing to keep their promises of providing them with jobs and adequate housing by excluding or overlooking black players from positions as assistant coaches.

"We were looking at a situation where virtually no Division I athletic institution in this country in football or basketball had so much as an assistant black coach. Yet it was increasingly the case that blacks were the backbone of various teams," he said.

Division I institutions are major universities which offer athletic scholarships. SF State is a Division II institution.

Even though black athletes have substantially cut into these inequities, Edwards is quick to point out that "change does not necessarily mean progress" as he cited figures and percentages proving the imbalance. Of the 277 Division I institutions, there are only two black head football coaches even though 60 percent of the starters in the top 20 institutions were black, on both offense and defense.

Edwards further points to the inequities in basketball where there are only 11 black head coaches and one black athletic director at a Division I school — Charles Harris at the University of Pennsylvania.

At SF State Athletic Director William Partlow and Larry Dorsey, part-time assistant football coach, are the only black authority figures in the athletic department, yet there are currently 14 head coaching positions.

Partlow, athletic director for six years, said, "The lack of black coaches really concerns me, but I don't really know how we can remedy the situation.

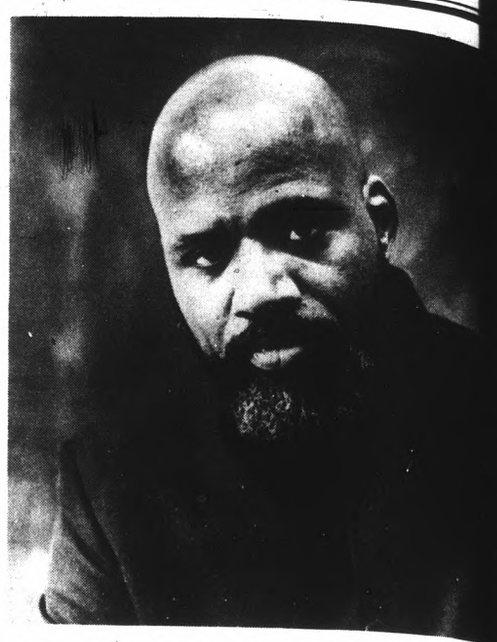
"We don't want to take anybody just because he's black. We want good coaches with experience," said Partlow, who was an assistant football coach for eight years at SF State before becoming athletic director.

Another one of Edwards struggles is trying to remove the myth that athletics is a guaranteed path to a better educational and economical status for blacks.

"Very few black athletes (on scholarship) were graduating (in the 1960s). They were essentially brought on to these campuses stripped of their athletic competence and skills and then turned back onto the streets through what essentially was a revolving door," said Edwards.

The black athletes' goal to move up and out of his community was impossible, explained Edwards, because the promise of an education in exchange for athletic ability was not being fulfilled.

Today more than 65 percent of college athletes on scholarship never graduate, 80 percent of players in the National Football League and 90 percent of players in the National Basketball Association don't have degrees, Edwards notes as he criticizes colleges and universities for "systematically creating dumb black jocks."



Harry Edwards, sports sociologist at UC Berke

Edwards said the athletic departments still lack the co for the well-being of their athletes. With a rising ra catastrophic injuries, Division I institutions voted down medical coverage. Athletes are not covered to the necessary for them to rehabilitate from incapacitating inj he noted.

"Studies have indicated that it would cost each Divisio stitution $7,500 to carry insurance to cover all injuries $10,000 in cost.

"They voted this down," said Edwards, "while tele receipts alone amount to $263 million in terms of con that the NCAA signed for 1982-86. The top 60 institu average $2 million in football budgets.

"The money is going for press boxes, coaching sa travel budgets and they will not put up $7,500 for catastr insurance to cover these young people."

Edwards, like the enduring torch of the Olympics, ha changed. "I'm saying the same things I was saying at tha — exactly and precisely the same things, only more so said in a tone that left no doubt. "I guess the difference i everybody is saying the same thing . . . Now peopl quoting me to me."

Edwards was at one time held in contempt for his ac fired from his job, subjected to surveillance by the FB even threatened with death.

Today, the outspoken Edwards is considered a ra authority on the subject of race and sports, an auth numerous books and articles and in demand across the co and abroad as a lecturer.

James: I can't depend on football

By Noma Faingold

Running back Poncho James has professional football all figured out.

"Coaches love you if you're playing well. If you start playing average, they'll like you average," said James, recalling his up-and-down rookie season with the Oakland Invaders of the United States Football League.

In 1982, James' final season as an SF State Gator, he broke the school's single-season rushing record (1,275 yards), led the team in virtually every other offensive category and was named to the NCAA Division II, Kodak All-America Team.

The Invaders drafted James, an unknown to most of the football world, in the 23rd round.

"Because of his success in college, he expected to light the league on fire," said Larry Bryan, Invader running back coach.

James impressed a lot of people in training camp, including then-head coach of the Chicago Blitz and former NFL coach, George Allen.

"He gained 100 yards in a scrimmage with Chicago and George Allen asked, 'Who is this guy?'" said Bryan.

But rookies from small college football programs don't make it that easily.

While James was bidding for a starting job, the front office acquired ex-Oakland Raider running back Arthur Whittington.

Then, two days before camp broke, James suffered a hip pointer. "That put Whittington in the spotlight. He came in and played well. He's a seasoned veteran, so I had to wait for my time and play behind him. I think the coaches really didn't want a rookie to come in and take charge right away. I guess they wanted me to get a year or two under my belt," said James.

Bryan said injuries slowed James' progress down (he also suffered broken ribs and was out for a third of the season), but that there was no runner on the team "who was head-and-shoulders above anybody else.

"Poncho is no Eric Dickerson (currently the top rusher in the NFL), he's like a Frank Hawkins (LA Raider multi-purpose back). He has decent strength, good athletic ability, good running instincts and balance. He's lacking in pass receiving. And he wasn't used to big linebackers nosing him in the numbers when he tried to block," said Bryan.

Adjusting to the reserve role was more difficult.

"At first it was hard to adapt. I could have complained (to head coach John Ralston) but it's best not to start trouble. Rookies don't have too much to say. I never really talked to him," said James.

"He never came into my office," said Ralston. "Usually meetings with the starters is a higher priority."

James had enough pro football sense to know that when coaches talk to rookies one-on-one it's usually bad news. "You never know when the coach will tap you on the shoulder and say, 'Bring your playbook to the office,' and you're cut," said James.

James is continuing his education here in the off season (training camp begins Jan. 22), and hopes to graduate next December.

"I can't depend on football all my life because one play could end it.

"With an education, I can control my destiny more with the coaches because once they know you're educated, they can't push you around. Some of the players start making money and feel that they don't need the education and the coaches, more or less, own them," he said.

If James sounds jaded after just one season as a professional, he has his reasons.

"College days were much better than pro football," he said. "Everybody (pros) out there is protecting themselves. It's a job. Players have to support themselves and their families.

"The only thing I appreciate more is the money. I would like to be paid and still have the college atmosphere."

The season did have some pleasant moments. James was fourth in the league in kickoff returns and the Invaders made it to the playoffs.

James says he had a reputation for instigating practical jokes at the expense of his teammates.

"He's kind of a hang-loose guy. He and some of the guys pulled a lot of shenanagens. Whittington has a receding hairline and the guys put a poster on the locker room bulletin board about how (to remedy) hair loss," said Bryan.

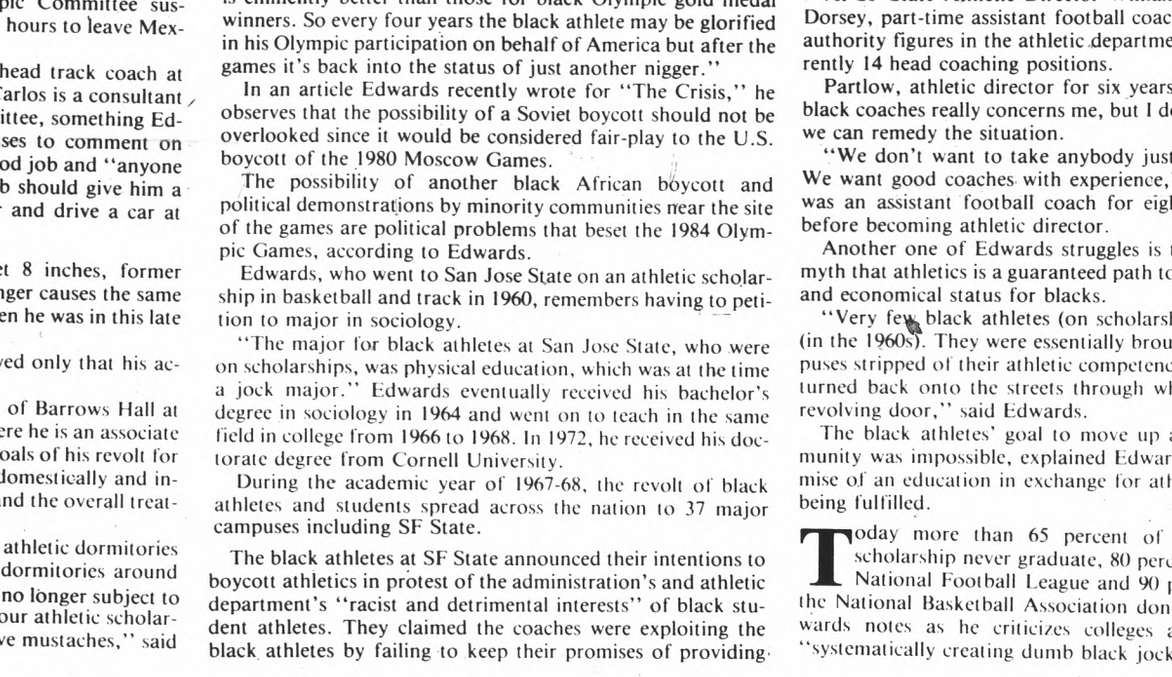
Bryan said James had trouble dealing with being a reserve player. "It was nice to see he doesn't take it (not starting) passively."

"I can tell coaches have doubted me sometimes. But they doubt everyone. I have to look at myself as a better player than the next guy. But I have to continuously work on things," he said.

In the off-season, Ralston says James has been "working out constantly."

There will be at least six returning backs and an additional six or seven trying to make the team this year, so competition for roster spots will be stiff.

"It will be interesting to see if he can work his way back up," said Bryan.



By Karen Hogerheide

Ex-Gator and current Oakland Invader running back Pancho James.

By Darrin Zue

Gator Trina Easley (C) battled Cal's Jennifer Bennet Tuesday night. lost 83-63.

Bears thrash Gators

By Louis Filson

BERKELEY — As the SF State women's basketball team headed for the locker room at halftime Tuesday night, things were looking good. After all, they were leading Division I University of California, Berkeley 35-34.

Unfortunately for the Gators, basketball games have a second half.

Cal, led by center Heidi Toikka, the game's high scorer with 28 points, outscored the Gators 49-28 in the second half en route to an 83-63 victory.

Toikka scored 16 points in the second half as she slipped through the Gator defense like a hot knife through butter.

"Heidi is one of the best all-around players I have seen this year," said Gator Coach Emily Manwaring. "She did a very good job of posting our center inside; then again, she is also four inches taller than Trina Easley."

Though she may have been outdone by the Cal sophomore, Easley by no means performed shabbily. She led all Gator scorers with 18 points and pulled down 14 rebounds, which was tops for the game.

Manwaring alluded to the fact four of her five starters played minutes or more and that Cal ha good stream of replacements to keep Bears fresh.

"Physically, they wore us do because they had a lot more subs whe as I basically played five people. Th were able to use a lot more strength said Manwaring, whose team is now 3

The Gators may have expended mo of the team's energy in the first ha where they rallied from as much as sev points down to take the one-point le at halftime.

"I think the difference was the heig and the experience we had," sa Toikka. "We are Division I and they Division II; but they still played w near the end of the first half."

Manwaring, on the other hand doesn't think the status had anything do with the outcome.

"A basketball game is a basketb game," said the fifth-year coach. may mean we have to work a lit harder but it doesn't really make th much of a difference. We are going beat some Division I schools this yea We already beat Santa Clara."

SIDELINES

Wrestling: The Gators did not have one of their better outings, as they placed 26th out of 47 schools over the weekend in the Caesar's Invitational Tournament in Nevada. The competition was mostly comprised of Division I schools and the Division II Gators finished higher than any other Northern California Athletic Team.

Men's Swimming: The Gator swim teams had the task of hosting the SF State Invitational this past weekend at the Gator Pool. For both Gator teams, it was a record setting weekend.

For the men, Dan Heaney had the most productive day. First of all, he set school and meet records in the 200- and 400-yard individual medley. He also qualified for the nationals in the 400. Aside from this, he set school records in the 100- and 200-yard backstroke. He was also a member of the 400-yard medley relay team that set a school record of 343.3. The other swimmers on the relay team included Doug Roth, Eric Weiss and Jeff Stegner.

Women's Swimming: The women's team was not about to be upstaged by the men's, as it set a few records of its own.

Amy Hamel won the 100- and 200-yard breaststroke and teamed up with Bebe Mees, Leslie Hirum and Mary-Eileen O'Sullivan to take the women's 400-yard medley relay.

Neither Gator teams will swim again until Jan. 5.

Men's Basketball: The Gators went .500 last week as they were defeated by Westmont 79-41 and upset UC Santa Barbara, 68-58. The team is now 1-4.

This week the Gators will take on Northridge and Cal State Los Angeles, both away games.

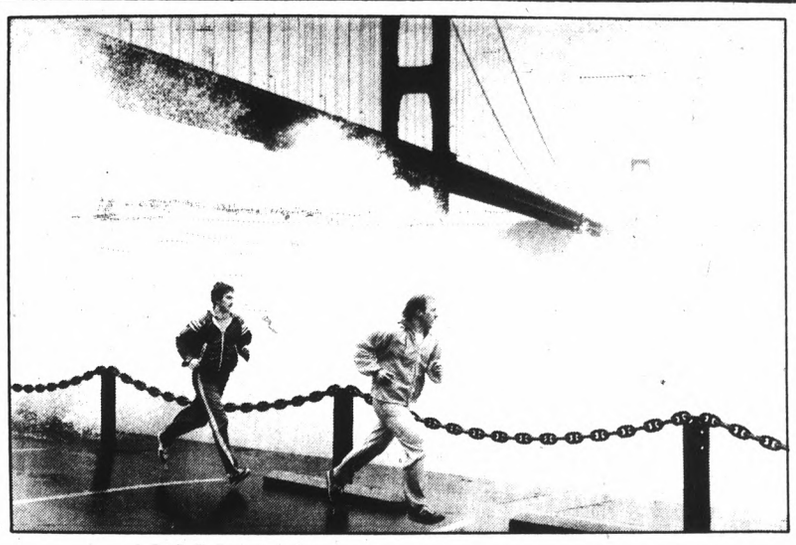
ORIGINAL DE

Backwords

Spanning a legend— the Golden Gate Bridge

By Karen Jeffries

Photos by Genaro Molina



The design was unattempted and skeptical engineers wondered if it could even be built. But the dream project of Joseph B. Strauss became a magnificent reality in 1937. The Golden Gate Bridge's beauty and mystique still awe people today as they glance over the graceful, reddish span with its simple but stunning Art Deco style.

The special lure of the bridge arouses different emotions in different ways. Some say it is a statement of man's power to improve his environment. For those entering the United States through the Golden Gate, the bridge's lofty airiness symbolizes America's freedom. Artists and photographers have seen its beauty and captured it so often that, of all the world's bridges, the lines of the Golden Gate Bridge are the most familiar.

The bridge is also a magnet for the despairing hundreds who have jumped from its dizzying heights into the cold, turbulent waters below, some forever shrouded by the violent tides that endlessly sweep beneath the wonderous structure to the silent ocean beyond.

"Building a bridge is a war with the forces of nature," Strauss said in the 1930s. "It took two decades and 200 million words to convince people that the bridge was feasible."

It was feasible, and during the May 27 opening day, an average of 200 people per minute poured through the turnstiles. A number of firsts were established: the first person to walk across with his tongue sticking out; the first to walk on stilts; the first to not pay the nickel toll by crawling onto the bridge via the safety net.

On May 28 opening day for traffic, President Franklin Roosevelt pressed a telegraph key in the White House and announced that the bridge was finally in public use. Five hundred Navy aircraft flew over the huge towers while virtually every noisemaking device in the Bay Area shrieked in celebratory accord.

Since that chilly morning, people have flocked to the bridge, making it a structure which has been flown under, sailed under, climbed on, married on, fished from, parachuted from, jogged over, bicycled over and, of course, jumped from.

The Golden Gate Bridge now is nearly 50 years old and though age has been kind, the structure needs a new roadway, a lower deck and is undergoing sandblasting and repainting with some 4,000 gallons of Golden Gate Bridge International Orange.

Structurally, the 8,981-foot long, 90-foot wide bridge will probably last another 50 years. Like lilliputians attending a giant steel Gulliver, 185 people — iron workers, electricians, road crews, painters, carpenters, cement masons, auto mechanics and even a plumber and a gardener — work on the bridge.

"The biggest problem we're facing today is the increasing traffic and what we can do to keep traffic moving on the bridge," said Bridge Manager Robert Warren. The flow today — three times the amount envisioned by Strauss — is running at maximum capacity, according to district officials. A big push for a lower second deck will start after the completion of the deck replacement project.

Warren said the push comes not only from officials, but also from pressure by public concern whipped up by newspaper reports of head-on collisions. The demise of a similar plan in the 1960s led the district to incorporate buses and ferries for additional transit.

The cost of a second deck, including approaches and toll plazas, is estimated to be $250 million; six times the original $35 million cost for the bridge. Replacing the roadway is underway and is expected to cost $60 million.

The final cost of the bridge was $40,000 under budget and it paid for itself by 1971. If built today, the structure would cost $596 million. The cost of maintenance alone runs $3 million annually.

"We're preserving history," said painter Michael Scott. Contrary to popular opinion, Scott said a painter's job is safer than a road crew worker's, regardless of the massive heights of 746-foot tower work.

A road crew has to work among speeding cars and trucks that make the bridge deck tremble like an ongoing 2.0 earthquake. "It's nuts out there," said Scott.

"We have stress, anxiety and work under hard conditions. We put our lives on the line everytime we go out there," said road worker Michael Perkins.

Those who work on the bridge said they grow accustomed to the winds, heights and occasional swayings of the super span. Unlike ships and planes, the bridge doesn't command the term of "she." Instead, many refer to it as just a bridge. Perkins, however, calls it an "animal."

"It's the king of the beasts because it gets angry and rocks back and forth a lot," he said. "It's also an animal because of its charisma and all of the lives it takes."

Warren said the bridge was ferocious during last December's winter storm winds of 70 mph that closed it — the second time in its history — because of excessive swaying. The bridge was closed for the third time during Saturday's storm.

"It was very impressive just watching and listening to what the bridge was going through," said Warren. "It was like an animal in the way it was moving and screeching and groaning."

District photos show the bridge deck arching 10 feet like a sea snake out of water. The bridge, however, was doing exactly what it had been designed to do.

Strauss conceived the idea for the Golden Gate Bridge in 1921, but it wasn't blueprinted until advances in metallurgy and fights against environmentalists, geologists and the military through mid-1932 when the last of many court cases was quashed.

Though Strauss was chief engineer, Clifford E. Paine drew the infamous design and made most engineering decisions during the four-year construction.

Hundreds of men worked to build the bridge during the depths of the Great Depression. Some considered themselves lucky to earn $11 a day for trying to tame one of the deepest — 300 feet — and most beligerent channels of water in America.

The towers were built after piers for the tower foundations were completed. Men working in an eagle's domain over the Golden Gate Strait faced a constant battle against fierce winds and miserable weather conditions.

Two earthquakes on successive days in 1934 made the unfinished, 642-foot North Tower sway 15 feet to each side, sending workmen to the construction office afterward for a shot of whiskey to calm their nauseous stomachs.

The earthquakes were seen as a sort of approving wink from God; a wry gesture announcing that man and nature shared in the business of building the Golden Gate Bridge and both were tough enough to endure.

A suspension bridge is a marvel of physics, a massive structure of interdepending parts sharing the stress imposed by the span's enormous weight.

The bridge's material statistics are amazing: 21,500 tons of steel and 600,000 rivets in each tower; cables 36.5 inches in diameter stretching 7,659-feet long; 80,000 miles of wire used in fashioning the span and 45,000 tons of concrete in the tower blocks.

That concrete would create a five-foot wide sidewalk from New York to San Francisco and the giant towers were the tallest man-made structures between San Francisco and the Empire State Building during the '30s. The Golden Gate Bridge was the longest suspension bridge in the world until 1961, when New York's Verazzano Narrows bridge was completed.

A safety net was incorporated — the first ever used in building a bridge — during the final, roadway-building phase of construction. The net was credited with saving the lives of 19 men who dubbed themselves members of the "The Halfway to Hell Club" after plummeting into the resilient net.

Ten men died when scaffolding for the roadway collapsed, crushing two men while taking the others to their deaths as wood and steel crashed through the net and into the waters below. Two men survived the accident by frantically clinging to the net like flies caught in a giant spider web.

Today's bridge painters said the vertigo-inducing heights aren't bothersome — once accustomed to.

"Eventually, it's just like working on a sidewalk," said 56-year-old Ralph Disharoon, the paint foreman. He has worked on the bridge since 1947. "The more you're out there, the more confidence you get. Even the water starts to seem closer."

Painter Scott said, "The main thing is to never get too much confidence out there. If you fall, there's no second chances."

Painter Raymond Santana added, jokingly, "You don't want to stand back and admire your work."

Another aspect of their jobs, however, is the knowledge of working on a bridge known as a "shrine to suicide." Though suicide prevention groups teach methods to workers who volunteer to help possible victims, the workers said that technique is individual.

Disharoon said most workers witness jumpers who take the final plunge into the swirling, murky water below. He added that many have also changed the minds of some of the despondent jumpers-to-be.

But some try and fail to stop jumpers, often becoming emotionally scarred and wary of future preventive actions.

"I tried to help a young lady who was on the rail," said Santana. "She had cut her wrists and was going to cut her jugular vein and then jump. I went after her — I probably shouldn't have — and I reached for her and grabbed her by the arm. She pulled away and fell into the water. I don't get close to anybody anymore."

Disharoon said, "It happens a lot. Workers reaching out, trying to grab them, and then they're gone. But we're always looking."

Two cameras with zoom lenses perch atop the North and South Towers and two television screens in the district building monitor suspicious actions on the bridge, including potential suicides.

Warren defined such actions as anyone who walks the bridge alone, particularly in bad weather, and not carrying a camera or a purse and acting somewhat strangely. The person being watched may be stopped by bridge workers or the district will send out an inconspicuous tow truck to try and talk with the person to determine his emotional state.

For some, this type of suicide may seem like a glamourous way to say goodbye; but the results are much less so.

A person dropping the 235 feet into the rushing currents gains a speed upwards of 75 mph and either drowns or dies a violent, disfiguring death from massive traumatic injury.

According to California Highway Patrol statistics as of late October, there are 760 confirmed suicides, averaging one a month in the bridge's history. Possible suicides — people reported going over the rail but not recovered — number 319; attempted suicides number 792 and reportable incidents, usually innocent actions, number 1,560.

Mark Pieschke, Marin Station CHP officer, would not speculate on the number of suicides the ocean keeps secret, but at least twice the number of confirmed jumpers is a popular guess.

For people bent on suicide, the Golden Gate Bridge has a final fatal attraction. Only twelve have survived and most consider surviving a rebirth.

Experts say people are attracted to jumping off the bridge because it is a definite, almost clean way to go. No messy bloodstains or poisonous retches or a crumpled, shapeless body in the street. Instead, a bath in waters fresh from the Pacific. It is quick because the drop takes mere seconds and it is sure; few second chances are offered.

Most jump facing the San Francisco skyline, a fact that psychologists say is a victim's attempt for a last contact with humanity but district officials dismiss because only the east walkway is open during weekdays. Many don't leave a suicide note, come from all parts of the country and many are never identified. Those serious usually jump quickly and at late night or early morning hours, said Pieschke.

The first suicide occurred three months after the bridge opened. The youngest "suicide" was a 5-year-old girl who jumped at her father's order before he joined her.

Almost since it opened, arguments have festered about a possible suicide barrier. Many favor such a structure, but critics raise questions of aesthetics, liability of designers and an estimated $3 million cost. The district has no immediate plans to pursue it.

In 1978, a man named Rev. Jim Jones called the bridge a "place of total despondency" and a "symbol of social failure" before 60 people gathered to appeal for a barrier. The next year, Jones was to lead the largest mass suicide in history.

The lure of the Golden Gate Bridge is endless, whether it arouses admiration of its majestic beauty or fascinates with impersonal statistics of the manmade structure that has silently witnessed more suicides in a shorter period of history than the Eiffel Tower.

The bridge literally rises above the words, photos, paintings and deaths that attempt to limit its gracefulness, even moving Strauss to write of its mystique: "High overhead its lights shall gleam, far, far below life's restless stream unceasingly shall flow; for this was spun its lithe fine form to fear not war, nor time nor storm, for Fate had meant it so."

The Golden Gate Bridge has been flown under, sailed under, married on, fished from, parachuted from, jogged over, bicycled over, climbed on and, of course, jumped from. This view of the north tower (above) was shot from a hole in a tree stump at Vista Point. (Top photo) Two joggers take a chance by running close to a wave breaking under the bridge by Fort Point. This jogging trail, which runs from the Marina, along the Bay, across the bridge and back, is one of the city's most popular.

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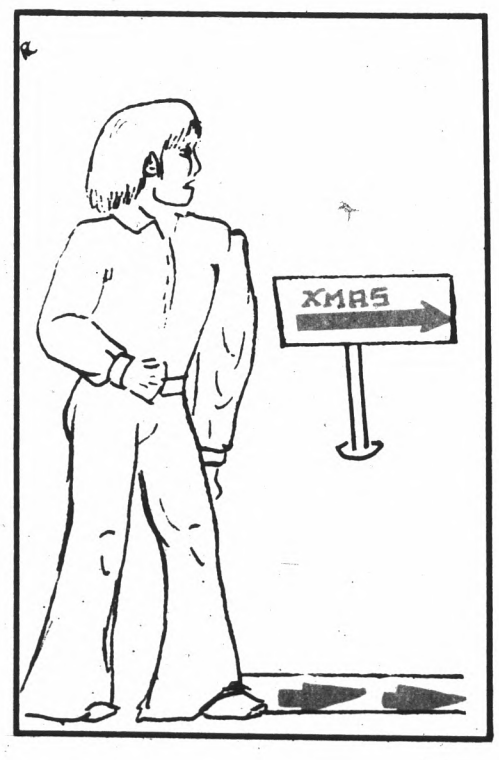

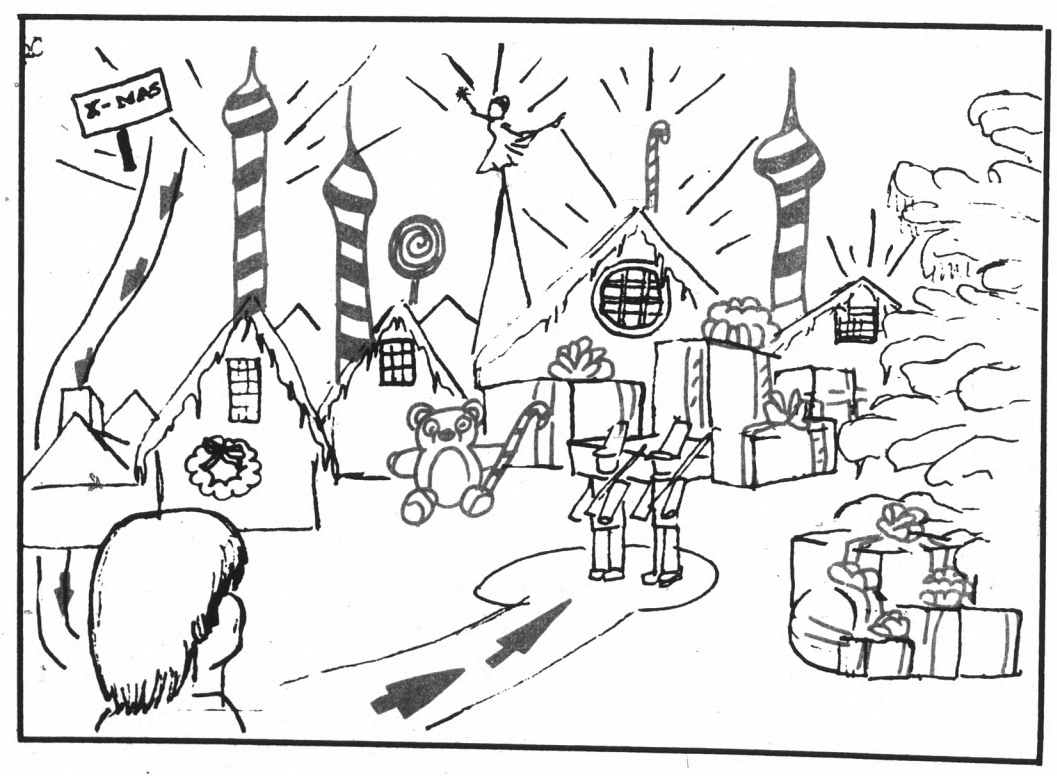

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